

Indeed although America may re-

main outside the framework of the conference, there is little doubt that the American Ambassador, Frank B. Kellogg, who is spokesman at the conference, and the observer of the Reparation Commission, Col. James A. James, Jr., will be assisted and inspired by the presence of other distinguished Americans, who are gathering on this occasion. Here it is believed that if the Allies and Germany agree, the Allies will extend increasing help, but if there is ill will on any side, American co-operation becomes less possible.

Greece to Participate

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 14.—Greece's participation in the London conference is commented upon favorably and is considered in political circles as a manifestation of its international re-establishment and an acknowledgment of the country as an allied power.

Conference Session Outlined

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, July 14.—The Belgian delegation to the London conference is scheduled to leave Brussels on Tuesday morning. The conference, it is believed here, will probably not last more than eight days. Information available indicates that after a plenary session on Wednesday, four commissions will be appointed to consider:

1. Railway problems.
2. Re-establishment of German finance.
3. Final protocol.
4. Procedure in case of Reich default.

These commissions are expected to finish by Friday, so on the presumption that an allied agreement will be achieved, the Germans are being summoned for Monday with the further expectation that the conference can be concluded by Tuesday.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS STILL ESCAPE JAIL

Of 115 Convicted, 11 Are Sentenced—Leniency Denounced

Persons proved guilty in Massachusetts courts of driving automobiles while under the influence of intoxicants numbered 115 last week, according to figures issued by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, but only 11 jail sentences were imposed. Others convicted were fined, put under a suspended sentence, or on probation.

Eight persons were convicted a second time for drunken driving, in which case the law requires a jail sentence. Five were fined, one receiving a jail sentence was allowed to appeal, and the others were committed to jail.

Licenses and registrations revoked, wholly or partially, reached 256, of which 89 were for driving while intoxicated. Mr. Goodwin notes a considerable increase in the number of persons found guilty of driving while intoxicated. He said:

The convictions for operating while under the influence of intoxicating liquor have shown a tremendous increase since 1919. Already up to July 1 this year there have been 1647 convictions, three times as many as for the whole year 1919, when there were only 554. The number of second convictions is also increasing and will continue to increase until the courts follow the requirements of the law and put these persistent offenders in jail.

A total of 177 persons were convicted of driving under the influence of liquor and of reckless, endangering handling of their cars.

CLEVELAND ADULT EDUCATION
CLEVELAND, July 11 (Special Correspondence).—Organized reading facilities soon will be available through Cleveland public libraries for adults who wish to complete interrupted courses of education, according to Miss Linda Eastman, librarian, here. She announced that reading lists shortly will be posted in a large number of subjects for the service of persons, forced by circumstances to stop school, who wish to continue their education by selected and supervised reading.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Special meeting of the school committee of the City of Boston, 15 Beacon street, 6:30 p. m.

Theaters
Copley—"Candida," 8:20.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:20.
Tramont—"In Rapture," 8.
Wilbur—Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:10.

Photoplays
Park—"Secrets," 8:20, 8:30.
Capitol—"The Enchanted Cottage," 8:20.
Ester—"Scaramouche."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Baseball game between the Transcript and Monitor, McNary Park, South Boston, 4:30 p. m.
National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers' Association, meeting and luncheon, Copley Plaza, 10:30 a. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES TOMORROW
WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass., (778 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talks.
1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance.
Checker Inn Orchestra.
7 p. m.—Orchestra and organ music from Loew's theatre.
WOL, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass., (368 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—"Africa, from Cape Town to the Congo," as seen by a commercial traveler, by A. S. Flint.
7:45 p. m.—Music arranged by Mr. J. R. McLean. Weekly business report compiled by Roger W. Babson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at Boston, U. S. A.: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.60; three months, \$0.85; one month, \$0.25. Single copies, 1 cent. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., on October 1, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

TELEPHONE RATES HEARING RESUMED

Witness for City Cites Savings He Says Company Could Make—Opposes Any Increase

The inquiry into the petitioned rise in telephone rates for private switchboards and long distance telephone calls was resumed today before the Department of Public Utilities. E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston and representative of James M. Curley, Mayor, who has protested against the increases being granted to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, placed Samuel H. Mildram, consulting expert for the city, on the witness stand. Mr. Mildram insisted that great economies could be practiced by the telephone company which would render unnecessary any increase in rates at this time.

Mr. Mildram said that the company could have cut its depreciation account by one-half of 1 per cent last year and that it would have saved \$25,000 and that had it cut it 1 per cent it would have saved \$139,000, or an amount greater than they show as a deficit for the first five months of this year.

The company is laying aside 26 per cent to the reserve fund and this should be limited to between 20 and 25 per cent, as is allowed by the commissions of many other states, he said.

He said a reasonable amount to charge for operating expenses and depreciation would be 8 1/2 per cent, yet this company has allowed 9.64 per cent, and at that reasonable rate the company would have saved \$1,591,000 on the books, so that there would not have been a deficit.

Building Operations
If the efforts of the company to establish these rates is allowed, it will be a distinct innovation. If any public utility needs additional revenue internal economies should be practiced first and this company can practice many which will be taken up at the continued hearings, he added.

If it is impossible to practice economies, Mr. Mildram said, the necessary revenue should be obtained without favoritism or discrimination, and instead of the private branch exchange boards, the service as a whole to the private branch exchanges should be taken into consideration.

He said the slogan of the Bell system is "standardization of rates," and the action of the company in selecting a particular part of a class of service is an innovation.

Plant station costs have gradually increased, he said, a station costing \$145 in 1920 and \$170 in 1924, which shows that the company has built faster than necessary.

He said the general rule of development is for a term of three years, yet this company has gone on at a more rapid rate. In New York the station cost is \$155, he told the commission.

He said the American Telephone & Telegraph Company allowed 5.09 per cent for depreciation in 1908 and in 1923 allowed 4.72 per cent, as against 5 per cent by the New England company, while commissions of other states have said that 3 or 4 per cent was sufficient.

Mr. Mildram also testified that from the records of the local company they charged \$5,008,000 for expense in 1920 and only spent \$1,649,000 and in 1923 charged to expense \$6,354,000 and only expended \$3,371,000, which shows they are spending less than one-half of their charges on the books.

Cites Reserve Figures
The reserve of the company is increasing \$3,000,000 a year he told the commission and the time has come when the reserve should be fixed by the commission at between 20 and 25 per cent.

No harm could come to the company if the commission allowed the depreciation cut to 4 per cent. If large amounts are allowed to be charged to the reserve, the public will ultimately pay for the plant of the company at no cost to the company, he said.

Mr. Mildram said another material saving could be made by putting the 4 1/2 per cent license contract with the American company on a business basis. The present idea is wrong fundamentally, he said.

With additional income to the New England company, Mr. Mildram said the American company receives 4 1/2 per cent additional and many commissions have criticized the contracts with local companies and the parent company.

If the 4 1/2 per cent is continued to be paid the American company, Mr. Mildram said, it will result in the reserve of the parent company amounting to the full investment of the plant.

Mr. Mildram said the New England company has said that telephone sets cost \$4.90, while the Western Electric quoted the price in New York in February as \$3.25, and the books of the American company show an average cost of \$3.20.

MR. HUGHES' VISIT ABROAD STIRS TALK IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—That the visit of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to Great Britain and France may have an international significance

far surpassing its primary occasion of attending the meeting of the Bar Association in London is being widely discussed here by persons concerned with foreign affairs. Mr. Hughes, who left here on board the Berengaria last Saturday with other American lawyers who will be guests of the British Bar Association, will have every opportunity in England and France to meet and talk with Ramsey MacDonald and Edouard Herriot, and speculation as to whether the secretary will combine such conferences of international import with the social and professional features of his trip are rife.

Those who anticipate that this is what Mr. Hughes intends to do, although he has said that his trip is to be a holiday only, point out how much the Dawes plan is in the air in foreign capitals, and that Owen D. Young and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, have already proceeded the Secretary of State abroad. All signs point, they think, to informal political conferences in London and Paris that will have an important bearing on the international situation, particularly on the progress made in the effort to put the Dawes plan into execution.

EMPLOYEES PROVE NEW METHOD VALUE AND BUY BUSINESS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—By proving that by the application of modern business methods it was possible to double the company's operation, 16 former employees of the Devoe & Reynolds Company, paint manufacturers of 170 years' standing, won the right to buy out the stock and, it is reported, have taken over complete control.

Several years ago the old directors of the company, after having opposed the introduction of modern advertising and salesmanship methods, suggested by the younger employees, made an agreement by which, if these methods when gradually introduced proved helpful, they would sell out their stock and turn the business over completely to the younger men. At a directors' meeting last Thursday the sale was made and the 16 new directors are now in control.

All the new directors are under 40, and the president, E. S. Phillips, who started as a retail clerk, is 31. The business of the company, according to an announcement, has increased on an average of 25 per cent a year since the introduction of the new methods began. Last year, it is announced, the company earned \$895,676.73 net and had a surplus of \$1,166,479.12.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PAINTERS SUPPORTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14.—An opinion given by Judge E. S. Thomas and made public at the court of today rules that the union by-law, which requires an outside contractor to pay the highest prevailing wage, constitutes unfair discrimination. He refuses to dismiss the injunction brought by J. I. Hass, Inc., which were \$9 for eight hour and a 5 1/2-day week. Walking delegates of the union are said to have insisted on the New Jersey scale of \$10 for eight hours and the five-day week, and threatened to expel from the union any local help who went to work for Hass at the Greenwich rate.

The concern secured an injunction which the Court declines to dismiss.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle north to east winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle north to east winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; gentle north and north-east winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	66	Los Angeles	59
Atlantic City	74	Memphis	78
Boston	62	Montreal	62
Buffalo	62	Salt Lake	62
Calgary	64	New Orleans	82
Charleston	80	New York	62
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	72
Denver	62	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	62
Eastport	62	San Francisco	64
Galveston	82	St. Paul	62
Hatteras	62	Seattle	62
Helena	64	St. Louis	62
Jacksonville	80	Washington	72
Kansas City	66		

High Tides at Boston
Monday 9:24 p. m.; Tuesday 10 a. m.
Light air vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

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EDINBURGH ERECTS CONCRETE HOUSES

Duo-Slab Construction Allows the Employment of Mainly Unskilled Labor

EDINBURGH, June 27 (Special Correspondence).—One thousand hollow duo-slab concrete houses are being erected in Edinburgh by the Corporation in the Loch and district under the 1923 Building Act. In order to prove what can be done with this type of building the Lord Mayor of Leeds, Sir Edwin Airey, completed the first 32 of the houses, laying the foundation stone with the Lord High Commissioner. As an example of the rapidity with which these duo-slab houses can be built, the walls on a site opposite that upon which the opening ceremony took place were substantially increased in height during the time the party was on the ground. Of the houses on this new estate, 75 per cent are three-roomed, and 25 per cent two-roomed. Some of the houses are to be built in three flats, but most of them are in two.

Unskilled Labor Available

The average cost under contracts already accepted works out at about £450 per house. The estate of 170 acres cost the corporation £27,500.

One of the leading features in the scheme is that unskilled labor can be employed. In erecting the shell of the demonstration houses it was found that out of the 65 men employed in erecting the walls 60 were unskilled, unemployed men. An interesting economy is the use of the refuse ashes from the Electric Light Station, in the making of concrete. The disposal of this refuse might otherwise cost the town a considerable sum. The rents are yet to be fixed, but are to be at a figure suitable to many who will shortly be turned out of slum properties about to be reconstructed. Each home is fitted with water, bath, scullery and other conveniences. There is a back-to-back gate in the living room, where it appears as a parlor gate, while communicating its heat to the scullery side of the range. The cooking is done by the fire in the living-room grate.

Improvements Delayed
Schemes for improvement of Cowgate and Grass Market areas have been prepared also for some of the worst parts of Leith, which is almost entirely unoccupied until accommodation could be found for the occupiers who will be dispossessed. Already under the various municipal schemes 120 houses in slum areas have been reconstructed. During the year 1923 the local authority was forced to pass closing orders on 17 houses in Big Jack's Close, Canongate, one of the many historical and picturesque Edinburgh closes now reduced to the most sordid slums.

The report from the sanitary department for 1923 showed Edinburgh in a bad light. In St. Leonard's Ward, which covers an area of 104 acres, there is a population of 22,889, which is almost similar to that of comparatively large towns like Rutherglen, Dumbarton, or Inverness. There is no need to dwell on the undesirable conditions in these overcrowded areas. "Overcrowding" is calculated by allocating the very low amount of 400 cubic feet of air space to each person. Houses of one or two apartments, the capacity of which is less than 2000 cubic feet, are "ticketed." The tickets on the door indicate the available air space and the maximum number of persons that can reside there. These houses are open to inspection, usually by women inspectors, and very good results are known to their credit. They direct attention to the cleanliness of the houses, passages, bedding, etc., in addition to preventing many other ills.

Several schoolmasters in the central and most overcrowded district decided to try to arouse the interest of the children in an ideal of cleanliness. The results of this campaign have already been referred to in The Christian Science Monitor. The children have responded so well that the Town Council has acknowledged this by inviting parties from these schools to concerts, to inspections of fire brigades, etc., as a recognition of what they have done.

The officer of health, in his last annual report, says that too much must not be expected from the mere provision of houses fitted with modern conveniences. The cry of houses for the people is just, but it must not be uttered in parrot fashion. Good houses must be accompanied by better behavior, cleaner habits, and improved ideas of good citizenship.

CORN GROWERS ENROLL 20,000
Iowa-Illinois-Nebraska Combine to Sell at "Cost Plus"

DES MOINES, Ia., July 6 (Special Correspondence).—Since the first of March 20,000 farmers in Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska have joined the Corn Growers' Association, which has for its object the marketing of the corn crop of 1924 at a "cost plus" price, cost of production plus a fair profit. Headquarters are in Des Moines with F. B. Lyman, Calhoun County, president, and E. C. Corey of Des Moines, secretary and manager. The organization is to be extended during the summer and fall to include Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas and South Dakota.

In an appeal for membership it is shown that Iowa raises half as much corn as all the world outside the United States. Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota sell 170 per cent more corn than all the rest of the states. These seven states control the corn prices of the world, it is declared.

The first step in the program outlined by the corn growers is to pledge enough farmers to market their corn in an orderly manner and at the prices established as "cost plus" to control the price of the bulk of the crop. As about 85 per cent of the corn raised in the United States is fed to hogs and cattle and marketed "on the hoof," it is expected that a stabilization of the price of corn shortly will have a like effect on the prices of hogs and cattle. A stabilized price for corn would be a boon to stock raisers.

The promoters believe that when the correct method of securing "cost plus" price is understood and accurate cost figures are known, that few farmers will be induced to sell at less than the association's announced price.

CORNER STONE LAID ON BASTILLE DAY
MIDDLEBURY, Vt., July 14 (Special).—The 135th anniversary of the Bastille was celebrated here today by the laying of the corner stone of a \$150,000 French chateau as a home for the French school at Middlebury College. It will be modeled after the royal palace at Fontainebleau and should be ready for its 50 occupants next summer.

Paul D. Moody, president of Middlebury College, who recently was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, presided and Andre Morize, professor at Harvard, made the principal address. Jean Dequaire, who has come from the Lycee Voltaire in Paris to become dean of the new French school, and René Lalou, a French writer and critic, also were among the speakers.

BIG GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDER
One of the largest orders for automatic substitution equipment ever placed in the United States has been given to the General Electric Company by the department of street railways of the city of Detroit, calling for 10,000 kilowatt and four 1000 kilowatt single unit stations.

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Scottish Capital 'Most Beautiful'
T. M. Shakespeare Urges the City to Adopt the Slogan of "See Edinburgh and Live!"

EDINBURGH, June 27 (Special Correspondence).—Astonishment that Edinburgh is not "starred" as perhaps the most historic city in the Empire and without doubt the most beautiful in the world was expressed by T. M. Shakespeare, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, who visited Edinburgh recently. Mr. Shakespeare and U. F. Leighton Bailey of the Sydney Evening News, are acting as commissioners from their state to the British Empire Exhibition.

Mr. Shakespeare said that "See Naples and die" had placed one city on the map, but he urged that "See Edinburgh and live" should be Edinburgh's slogan. He continued: "If you had a quarter to half a million visitors enjoying what you have to offer, Scotland would be the richer."

In giving some figures concerning trade between Australia and Britain he urged the British manufacturers to wake up and advertise their goods among those who had money to spend. Last year, he said, the Commonwealth purchased £80,000,000 worth of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom. Yet there was an accumulative balance of £50,000,000 to the credit of Australian exporters in London, that could not be liquidated under present conditions, since Britain was not exporting gold to cover trade balances, and the Bank of England note was not legal tender in Australia. The Commonwealth could and would consume £100,000,000 worth of British goods each year if the mother country provided what was required. Advertising would keep the Australians informed of what she had to sell.

Britain at present expended £33,000 a year on advertising its goods in Australia, whereas America, on the other hand, spent £250,000 in advertising to secure sales for £20,000,000 worth of goods. But the American was a discriminating advertiser, and was penetrating the Australian market, despite the national will to trade with the home country. In Australia £360,000 was produced annually from the soil by rural producers. The entire amount spent by British manufacturers in advertising, except for a year on metropolitan papers which did not reach rural producers, with whom was the spending power of Australia. In conclusion, Mr. Shakespeare said that Australia supplied everything of commercial use found in the world except oil and nickel, and even oil might be discovered, while nickel was profitably mined at the New Hebrides, off the Australian coast.

Mr. Shakespeare is a descendant of the brother of the immortal William. The Australian son of the family is a newspaper proprietor. While here he is attending to missions on behalf of the Provincial Press Association of Australia, an organization embracing 850 newspapers, as well as the Country Press Co-operative Company of Australia, Ltd., of which he is general manager. He is concerned in the establishment of a newspaper mill in Australia by British capital. A sum of £6,000,000 is spent annually by Australian consumers, and the aim is that this money should be spent within the Empire.

SCOTTISH CAPITAL 'MOST BEAUTIFUL'

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HARVARD REPORTS ON SHOE RETAILING
Bureau Data Computes Average Net Profit as 1.7 Per Cent

Operating expenses in retail shoe stores of the United States in 1923 were 27.4 per cent of the net sales, and the net profits 1.7 per cent, according to the annual detailed survey by the bureau of business research of the graduate school of business administration at Harvard. The report, just out, includes data from returns received from 499 firms, with aggregate sales of \$88,364,000. These firms were located in 46 states, the District of Columbia, five provinces of Canada and Hawaii, and the range in individual sales was from less than \$10,000 to more than \$2,500,000.

In the retail shoe trade, 1923 was a year of improvement, as compared with 1922. The aggregate volume of sales of 282 identical firms that reported both years, increased 7.4 per cent from \$29,830,000 in 1922 to \$31,775,000 in 1923. For these same firms, the average gross margin increased from 23.1 per cent of net sales in 1922 to 25.9 per cent in 1923. Tabular data show operating expenses in 1923 to include 14.7 per cent of net sales for salaries and wages; 2.3 per cent advertising; 3.5 per cent rent; total interest, 2.7 per cent, and miscellaneous expense, 1 per cent.

The data were prepared by Melvin T. Copeland, director of the bureau. Objects of the research work are to provide individual retailers with reliable standards by which they can measure their own results; to assist in bringing about a better understanding of the services and functions of retail shoe merchants and the costs that these entail; and especially to provide for teaching purposes in the Harvard Business School accurate and up-to-date information in regard to the management problems of the retail shoe business. As in the past the work was done strictly on a cost basis through funds provided by the National Retailers' Association.

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NEW ASSURANCES
FOR BALKAN PEACEConference of Little Entente
Called Most Fruitful of All—
Bulgaria, However, Suspicious

By Special Cable
PRAGUE, July 14.—The Little Entente conference, which closed here on Saturday evening, was notable, as proclaimed in communiques, for the unanimity achieved on all subjects discussed and for the apparent instant agreement to disagree on indeterminate matters, such as the attitude toward Russia and toward Rumania's Bessarabian problem.

Particular interest, therefore, was focused on the interview given the foreign press after the conference by Montchillo Nintchich, Ion Jean Duca, and Eduard Benes, the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, respectively.

Mr. Nintchich told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the majority of the Yugoslavs favored the recognition of Soviet Russia. He said that Jugoslavia had no aims on Saloniki, and that relations with Bulgaria would be excellent so long as that country respected her international engagements.

Mr. Duca said that the present conference had been the most satisfactory of all the Little Entente conferences, and that he had not expected further support from his colleagues on the Bessarabian issue because when the Little Entente was formed four years ago it was with the understanding that, as a body, it should never have taken a stand inimical to Russia. With regard to Hungary he denied the truth of the rumor of a special understanding between Rumania and Hungary concerning the granting of special autonomy to Transylvania, but he said that Rumania was prepared to be on the friendliest possible footing with Hungary.

Dr. Benes, in answering the question put by the Monitor representative, said he favored the entry of Germany in the League of Nations, but did not commit himself as to when. He also disclosed a sympathetic attitude toward the recognition of Soviet Russia.

It is the general opinion that the solidarity and prestige of the Little Entente have been enhanced as the result of this conference, the chief purpose of which was to maintain existing treaties and keep peace in central Europe.

ANDERSON CASE WILL
BE APPEALED AT ONCE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—An appeal in behalf of William H. Anderson, formerly state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who was convicted of forgery in the third degree and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison, is to be presented to the Court of Appeals early next week. It is announced by Charles S. Whitman, Mr. Anderson's attorney. Because the argument on the appeal cannot be heard until the fall term of the court, the appeal is more to obtain vindication for Mr. Anderson than to bring about his early release from prison. At present Mr. Anderson can look forward to release on Dec. 24 next and the court formalities and decision could scarcely be completed much sooner than that time, it is said.

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Farm Housewife
Enjoys Her ReadingSurvey Shows She Does More
Than Woman Living in City

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14 (AP)—Farm housewives generally "express a more philosophical attitude toward life and a greater optimism than do city housewives," and they read more and find greater pleasure in common things. These are among the conclusions drawn from questionnaires circulated among representative housewives of Illinois by the Home-Makers' Section of the Illinois Economics Association. The report notes:

"In general, reading appears more frequently among the farm women than among the town women, that is, their record reading more times a week than their town sisters. 'One woman with nine in the family said, 'I always read one hour each day and sometimes more.' There is little indication as to the type of reading other than the daily papers. 'The Bible appears more often in the reading of the farm than of the town woman. One farm woman reported on her time put down, 'Looked up some verses in the dictionary, wrote some verses to go with a birthday gift, read the Bible and gathered eggs.'"

NEW IMMIGRATION
SYSTEM PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—A new plan for the admission of immigrants to the United States has been made public here by Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, who will present it to Congress at its next session.

The plan provides that an immigrant should be allowed admittance without regard to the requirements of the census, but that, as a safeguard, he should first be passed upon in his place of residence by a board of Americans who will determine his fitness for American citizenship.

On his arrival in the United States, the plan continues, the immigrant should be assigned by the board to live for a reasonable length of time in some part of the country that the board chooses. This would counteract the present overcrowding in cities. Compulsory attendance for two years in an Americanization school under Government authority is also recommended.

DEMOCRATS OBTAIN
CONFIDENCE OF 'DRYS'

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—The national Democratic convention demonstrated that the United States is dry and is determined to be drier," is the substance of a statement issued by Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. The Democratic candidates, he said, have the confidence of the country in their determination to enforce and uphold the dry laws.

Mr. Davis said further: "The Democratic platform like the Republican platform has a law enforcement plank. The wets have been turned down by both parties. The first defeat of the wets at Madison Square Garden came when the beer and wine advocates failed by persuasion, argument, and strategy to insert a wet plank in the platform. "The second failure came when they were unable to budge the dry delegates from their determination that no wet or nullification candidate could win the nomination."

FARE INCREASE POSTPONED
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—A suspension until Nov. 22 of the 20 per cent commutation rate increase on the Long Island Railroad, opposition to which has been made by the Association of Long Island Commuters, has been ordered by the Public Service Commission from its office in Albany. In the interim the Public Service and the Transit commissions will begin a series of joint public hearings, the first to be held Aug. 5, to determine whether the increase is advisable.

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TAX OF ADMISSION
ON 50-CENT THEATER
TICKETS ABOLISHED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14.—A tax on admissions to theaters and amusement places should not be paid when the admission price is 50 cents or less, according to revised regulations soon to be issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Therefore, patrons of the theaters and other amusement places have the right to refuse payment of the tax in the event such a charge is inadvertently made.

It is the apparent intent of Congress to levy a tax on the whole admission when the charge is more than 50 cents, the new regulations point out, but the tax does not apply under any circumstances where the charge is that amount or less. Experts of the bureau have been engaged in formulating the regulations covering all provisions of the law which will probably be completed within the next 30 days. Theaters and amusement places having stocks of tickets on hand bearing the old admission rate are allowed until Sept. 1 to dispose of these tickets and obtain a new supply bearing rates in compliance with the new regulations. The old tickets must be destroyed, or they may be "overprinted" or stamped plainly with the new amounts.

Indirect reports of some places continuing the collection of the tax on admissions of 50 cents or less since the repeal became effective, July 2, have come to the Bureau.

PRESS AND PUBLIC
OF KENTUCKY LAUD
DAVIS CANDIDACY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11 (Special Correspondence)—Louisville and Kentucky Democrats hail the nomination of John W. Davis as "the best possible choice" the convention could have made. Interviews with leading citizens are productive of such expressions as "strong man," "happy selection," and "best equipped candidate." Lawyers, bankers, ministers of the gospel, business men, clubwomen, and educators of both parties numbering about 200, interviewed by the local press, are enthusiastic with their praise.

The Courier-Journal in an editorial said: "It seems almost too good to be true, after two weeks of storm and strife. 'As to the platform,' it adds, 'that was love's labor lost. John W. Davis's platform will be John W. Davis.' There also is praise for Charles W. Bryan, especially among veteran Democrats who followed his brother, the Commoner, but he appears not so well known among the mass of the voters. Mr. Davis is known personally in Louisville."

FUNDS TO BE ASKED
FOR CHINESE SCHOOL

NEW YORK, July 14.—Chung Wing Kwong, associate president of Canton Christian College in Canton, China, left San Francisco Saturday for a trip of two months in South America, where he goes to solicit support for the agricultural department of the college from wealthy Chinese merchants and planters in Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil. Mr. Chung is accompanied by Kuo Kwai Pan, son of one of the prominent Chinese families in Peru. If political conditions permit, on their return to America they hope to pass a month in Mexico.

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AMERICANS DEPICT
SIEGE OF SAO PAULOReport Fierce Struggle Between
Rebels and Federal Forces—
Which Bombard City

SANTOS, Brazil, July 13 (AP)—Fighting in the city of Sao Paulo, seat of the Brazilian insurrection, has been of the most desperate character during the past few days, according to two employees of an American concern who arrived here today (Sunday) after a perilous journey afoot, from the beleaguered metropolis. They estimated that fatalities among troops and civilians will reach 3000.

Shells from the besieging federal forces have been falling in the city. One landed on a hotel with fatal results to eight civilians. Some of the federal artillery, stationed south of the suburb of Ypiranga, has been bombarding the city. Most of the fighting which has been taking place between here and Sao Paulo is said to have been between small bands of rebels and federal troops. Refugees confirm the report that 600 federal troops who started last week from Santos to aid in the relief of Sao Paulo were slain.

Governor da Campos, Sao Paulo State President, is understood to be here in Santos now under federal protection. He is declared to have said that the people of Sao Paulo wanted him to remain as a leader in the insurrection, but he refused to join the movement, whereupon he was permitted to escape from the city.

The rebel forces defending Sao Paulo against the attack of the federal troops are estimated to number 34,000. This number is said to be increasing daily by recruits arriving from near-by regions. The federals at present are estimated to number 44,000, either on hand or en route. The continued federal bombardment of Sao Paulo is said to have turned the entire population overwhelmingly to the support of the leaders of the insurrection.

It is reported that the state Legislature will meet Monday to take the necessary action for the besieged city's welfare. It is declared that military leaders, headed by General Lopez, are preparing to take the offensive against the Government by marching on Rio Janeiro, expecting to attract reinforcements enroute. The rebel forces are equipped in all departments, including antiaircraft guns, airplanes and whippet tanks.

BOLSHEVIST DANGER DISCUSSED
By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 14.—The papers discuss at length the Bolshevik danger threatening the Balkans. Alexander Zaksou's note to the Balkan powers, indicating an imminent Bolshevik danger, is considered as a maneuver with the intent to obtain a modification of the Neuilly treaty, in favor of the formation of a regular army.

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OPPOSITION VOICED
TOWARD REDUCTION
OF SUGAR TARIFF

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14.—Opposition to a reduction in the tariff on sugar has been made to President Coolidge by American beet sugar producers. It is understood chambers of commerce and individuals in the beet sugar industry have dispatched a large volume of protests to the President.

The report of the United States Tariff Commission on its investigation of sugar prices, particularly as they are affected by the tariff, is expected to be filed shortly with the President. The commission was directed by the President to make the investigation several months ago, on account of the marked increase in sugar prices to American consumers. The Tariff Commission is understood to be divided on the question of lowering, and this fact is expected to influence his action. The President has the authority to raise or lower the tariff on sugar or any other commodity or article to a maximum of 50 per cent of the present tax if he finds upon investigation of the Tariff Commission that such a change would be advisable.

FRANCE MAY DEFEND
ALBANIA IN LITIGATION
AT PERMANENT COURT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14.—Albania is expected to be represented by a French lawyer in its hearings before the Permanent Court on the frontier dispute with Yugoslavia, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a well-informed source.

The head of the Albanian delegation to the League of Nations came to London recently to engage English counsel, because nobody in his own country was considered to have the requisite ability, but he is finding the English scale of fees so far beyond the reach of his country's pocketbook that he has practically decided to try France, where the charges are about one-fifth of the English.

Thus the practice of having one country represented in international litigation by an advocate from another may be fortified by another precedent. Since it will be remembered that Holland has already been defended by an Englishman.

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RUSSIA IS MAKING
BOTH ENDS MEETBudget to Be Balanced Without
Printing Money, According to
Estimates of Commissariat

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, July 14.—For the first time since the revolution Russia will balance its budget without printing money during the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, according to calculations of the Commissariat of Finance. The estimated budget is 2,080,000,000 rubles, whereof all but 210,000,000 is covered by taxation and income from state enterprises. The sum of 210,000,000 rubles is covered by internal loans and the minting of silver and copper coins. The improved budget outlook is based on estimated increases in all sources of state revenue. The Commissariat of Finance declares that the carrying out of the budget is certain unless crop conditions upend calculations.

The congress of the trade union international now meeting here devotes considerable attention to the Dawes report which it denounces as a scheme to enslave German workers by allied American capital. The Congress has few representatives of large national unions outside of Russia, and includes mostly the left wing minority labor groups.

One gets the impression that the trade union international represents the fifth wheel in the Communist machinery since its work often duplicates or conflicts with that of the Communist International. While no official intimation was given out, it is believed in some quarters that the trade union international might abandon its present form of constitution as merely a department of the Communist International if the Russian union could succeed in gaining affiliation with international labor bodies belonging to the Amsterdam Federation.

UNIVERSITY CLUB ORGANIZED
WILMINGTON, Del. July 12 (Special Correspondence)—The newly organized University Club of Wilmington formally opened its new home here on Tuesday evening. There was a buffet luncheon on the lawn. The club, which is now housed in an old colonial residence, has a membership of 150.

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INDIAN DELEGATE
VISITS AFRICANoted Woman Native Reports on
Conditions of Her People

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, July 14.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, poetess and politician, has returned to India after an extensive tour in East South Africa at the request of the All-India Congress to study the Indian problem in Africa, and to influence public opinion among the white settlers in favor of an equitable settlement with India. Landing at Bombay, Mrs. Naidu was greeted by a host of press representatives. A note of cheery optimism ran through all the interviews, the burden of which in the main was the aspect of the Indian problem in the African colonies and the most easily arrived-at solution.

She believed a large number of whites in Africa were not hostile to the Indians because they were Indians. What color antagonism there was, was due to prejudice and misleading information. In her opinion the solution of the Indian problem in Africa depended on the Indians themselves. She suggested that in the future Indians without the necessary educational qualifications and capital should not on any account be allowed to emigrate.

She condemned the money-making propensity of the Indians, which were bound to accentuate the differences and widen the gulf. A much larger ideal of responsibility was absolutely necessary on the part of every Indian in Africa. Indians settling there must consider it their home and strive their best to contribute their quota toward its progress and prosperity. She suggested a frank discussion of the representatives of both parties to come to a proper understanding.

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CONNECTICUT DRYS REPORT BIG GAINS

Credit Progress to Jail Terms,
Efficient Coast Guard and
Supreme Court Decision

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (Special)—The first half of this year saw "a very marked improvement" in law enforcement in Connecticut, according to federal officers and prohibition leaders. Moreover they are confident that the succeeding months will be even better.

James E. Wheeler, chief federal prohibition enforcement agent for Connecticut, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, attributes this improvement to four things: First, fine co-operation between the federal and state enforcement officers; second, imposition of severe jail sentences; third, efficiency of the coast guard in rounding up rum-runners and smugglers; and fourth, a decision of the state Supreme Court holding the transportation of denatured alcohol in large quantities to be unlawful.

The co-operation between the state and federal officers has closed up loopholes in the law enforcement net, while the imposition of severe jail sentences has operated to reduce the number of violations of the law and encourage police and other enforcement officers. In six months the coast guard operating out of New London captured more than 30 boats, arrested about 75 men, and seized liquor worth \$1,000,000.

The Supreme Court decision in the denatured alcohol test case has resulted in a decided decrease in such transportation cases in the courts. It is pointed out that while the case was pending in the Supreme Court a number of similar cases were transferred from the state courts to the Federal Court, but after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, the cases were transferred to the state courts for trial. But the defendants promptly pleaded guilty and received heavy sentences. Mr. Wheeler said:

Connecticut has been marked off as a wet spot on the map of the country, but my observation has found no justification for this. Incidentally, I went to the recent boat races and made it a point to see what extent, if any, there was drinking. There was no drinking so far as I could see, and yet you hear many people say liquor is freely consumed on such occasions.

To Mr. Wheeler's list of causes of the greatly improved enforcement situation in the State, the Rev. Harry E. Olcott, field superintendent of the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League, adds the application of the "padlock" provision of the Volstead Act. The Rev. Mr. Olcott said:

The situation is getting better right along, particularly in the State. I do not say that the situation is 100 per cent perfect and that there is no further room for improvement. But it is vastly better than it was at the same time a year ago, the police and court officials becoming more alert to their duty, and there are also indications that people who have not heretofore been in sympathy with prohibition enforcement are today taking an interest in law enforcement to an extent not noticeable a year ago.

MANY FACTORIES WORK PART TIME

Few New England Plants Closed
but Many Workmen Unemployed

Few factories are closed at this time among the many industrial plants of New England, according to the report of Charles E. Brown, National League director of the United States Department of Labor. Many plants, however, are operating only part time, according to Mr. Brown, with the result that there is a surplus of workers unable to find employment.

An outline of conditions according to states is as follows:

MAINE—While few factories in this state are closed, practically all cotton and shoe plants are on part time schedules, causing a surplus of workers unable to obtain employment in other lines. Paper mills and shirt manufacturing industries are working overtime. Building operations continue active and these tradesmen are well employed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Practically all factories are running, textile mills and shoe plants are on part time schedules and labor released is unable to procure work in other lines. Woolen, printing and electric cable industries are working overtime in certain sections of the State. Building operations provide employment for a large number of craftsmen.

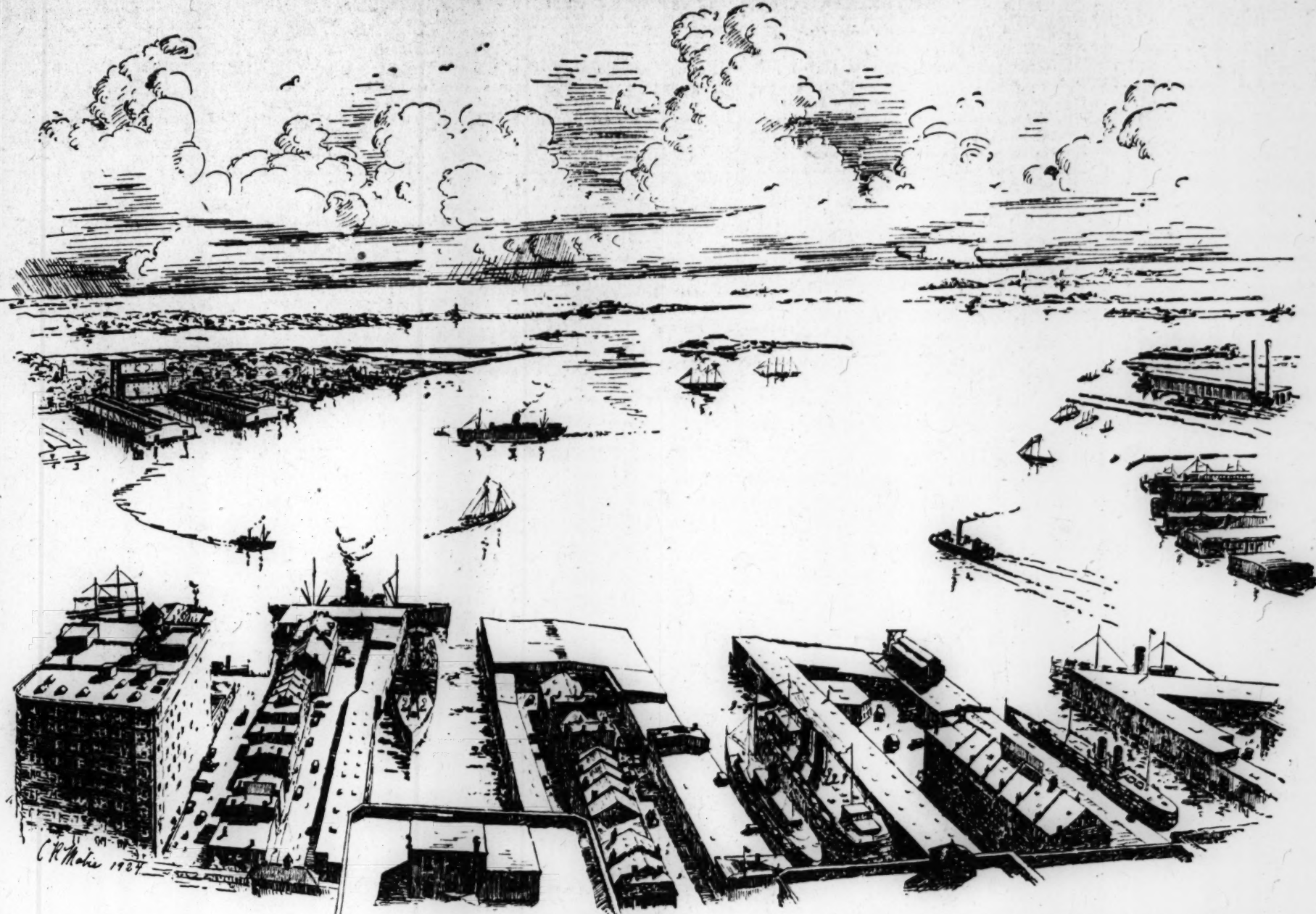
VERMONT—While nearly all plants are operating, most of them on part time schedules and a surplus of workers is reported in the textile, woodworking and granite industries. Railroad repair and machine tool industries are working on a part time basis. Highway construction and building activities furnish employment for a large number of craftsmen. Shortage of farm help reported in some sections of the State.

MASSACHUSETTS—In certain sections of this State, textile mills and shoe factories are closed, while a large number of industrial plants are running on part-time schedules. There is a surplus of workers who are unable to procure employment. Building program is quite active and affords employment to a large number of tradesmen. The supply of farm help is reported sufficient to meet demands throughout the State.

RHODE ISLAND—Practically all plants in this State are operating but many are on part time schedules. The surplus jewelry, machinery and textile workers are unable to obtain employment in other lines. Building construction affords employment for a large number of tradesmen and many skilled machinists are finding employment at the naval torpedo station. Scarcity of farm help reported in some sections of the State.

CONNECTICUT—There was some slowing up of industrial employment throughout the State during June. While practically all plants are running, a number of textile mills and machine plants are working on a part time basis and the thread and velvet industries are operating on a four-day week schedule. The surplus workers are unable to procure employment in other lines. Building activities provide employment for a great many craftsmen. Tobacco industry is employing a large number of farm laborers with the supply about equal to the demand at the present time.

Boston Coast Guard Enjoys Unparalleled View



The Coast Guard, Monarch of All, Overlooks Its Territory From the Fourteenth Floor of the Custom House Tower in Boston. The Vista Thus Afforded is Unequaled by Any of the Other Headquarters of the Federal Service in America.

Boston Coast Guard Surveys Its Vast Domain From Customs Tower

Sweeping View From Fourteenth-Story Headquarters Is
Unequaled in Any Other District of the Service

Since the Custom House Tower was built Boston has had a new sky line. Above the low, tattered red and steel gray and soft green beauty of the old city is an ivory finger pointing through the gray-blue smokes of industry to the sharper blue of the skies of golden weather; a rain-dark column lifting proudly to stormy skies. Most notably the tower changes the city for the mariner, easing gracefully in from outside seas. And as is fitting, the coast guard headquarters, headquarters of the most active of peace-time seamen, look down from the fourteenth floor of this tall tower—upon a greater area of the district of which they are the center than do any other coast guard headquarters in the United States.

In New York, for instance, the service has its home in the Barge Office, where it is presided over by Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, as in Boston it is in charge of Capt. Preston H. Ueberroth. The Barge Office is at the foot of Whitehall Street and for the most part its windows have a purely city outlook. Rumbling, speeding express trucks, hucksters trundling away their barrows from the great markets, the ceaseless jangle and shriek of the city's core.

There is a reach of the harbor in view—precious scraps of lapis and malachite—but in view only for those who always look unerringly for the sea. Halfway to Staten Island the outlook sweeps and reaches the Statue of Liberty in its sector of the circle. But no view can be had either up the East River or up the green-walled magnificence of the Hudson. About the Barge Office drum and roar the deeper chants of the city, with the sense of the sea far absent from those housed in its gloomy, red-balz trimmed interior yet who have such important business with it.

Office Established in 1913

Boston headquarters and those in New York and San Francisco were established coincidentally in 1913, when for the first time the Government changed the rule that the captains of the coast guard ships were the only local points of authority. With that change came the establishment of the divisional headquarters. Now there are more than three; there are also Norfolk, Key West, Seattle, Sault Ste. Marie, Key West is the most recently set up, a station not especially sought after, in its isolation from social contact, by officers of the coast guard. Latitude only 24 north, lying almost on the tropic of Cancer, the office at Key West overlooks the cobalt of Key West Bay on the Gulf of Mexico, from Northwest Lighthouse to the scintillant point of the lighthouse on Sand Key. In the city back of the harbor there are the bright white houses of the south, and the pallid smoke of jamine and almond trees in bloom. In Key West the oleander grows to be a tree. Key West also has what is supposed to be the only banyan tree growing outdoors in the United States. But from the windows where the coast guard officers are, the arc of its territory is limited. So it is again at San Francisco.

In the Custom House Building at San Francisco, four blocks west of teeming Market Street near California and Battery streets, the offices are on the third floor of a four-story building.

in platinum stone. On a clear day from the coast guard office windows it is possible to look down as far as Scituate and to see quite clearly nearly the whole sweep of territory over which the coast guard officers must watch.

The other way to see the territory is to go aboard the Mackinac at the arrangement of Captain Ueberroth. The crew has 11 men and a commanding officer, one Captain Jensen, who has had 20 years in the service, 15 of which were spent on the Portland station. The Mackinac is a 110-foot boat, with a 150 tonnage and looks lean and reliable with its trim white sides and its ochre stack and red lined funnels. One steps carefully past the heap of wide-eyed black kittens lying huddled on the wharf side where they and their ebony mother have adopted the crew as one admirably suited to look after them, and clammers over the swift upward rush of an airplane from Captain Jensen, who with little enough confusion puts at once to sea on a leisurely covering of the territory.

Up to the Navy Yard, past the mouth of the Mystic River, down past the East Boston docks where a half dozen lumbering giants of coastwise shipping are tied up, watching the bustling of all avenues leading to the downtown district was found to be Beacon Street, below Arlington Street. A surprising fact is the importance for traffic of Charlestown Bridge on the second busiest highway. Supporters of the Stuart Street extension have been proved correct in their prophecy of its importance, despite the inadequate facilities for entering

and leaving it. Northern Avenue Bridge has the most horse-drawn vehicles. On July 1 the subcommittee on street traffic of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which Gifford LeClear is chairman, made a tally of every vehicle entering and leaving downtown Boston. This count was made at the request of a special commission on major street improvements in Boston, which was directed by the 1924 Legislature to study the proposed intermediate street and other street projects.

The chamber employed 28 men—rehabilitated veterans and Harvard undergraduates—assisted by Mr. Carby, bridge and ferry engineer for the city, who assumed the responsibility of the count at both the North and South Fierres. The chamber also was assisted by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which supplied the counters.

The following table shows the counts of the different streets under various classifications:

Passenger Cars Commercial Vehicles Horse-Drawn Vehicles
Inbound Outbound Inbound Outbound Inbound Outbound Total Traffic
Cambridge Street 2125 2720 18 24 11 15 4851
Mr. Vernon 125 812 18 24 11 15 13315
Beacon 6174 4470 1293 1222 82 72 13315
Roxbury 8382 8126 605 729 24 24 13315
Summer 2087 2581 1472 1554 2015 297 8415
Stuart 4997 4127 1334 1344 321 380 12415
Tremont 3873 2153 1093 975 129 158 7993
Charlestown 839 4076 580 745 65 2141
Harrison Avenue 845 1334 512 1001 165 293 4173
Tyler and Hudson 959 1097 1101 862 28 28 2522
Albany 1097 1116 667 28 28 2522

DOWNTOWN TRAFFIC VEHICLES REACH 139,000 DAILY TOTAL

Chamber Survey Proves Beacon Street Main Thoroughfare,
With Charlestown Bridge Next in Count

Passenger vehicles form the great portion of Boston's downtown street traffic, which has risen to a volume of 139,000 during the ordinary week day according to a survey of vehicles entering and leaving the city's business district, conducted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Of this number, 61 per cent are passenger cars, 29 per cent are trucks, and 10 per cent are horse-drawn vehicles. The count was made between the hours of 8 in the morning and 6 at night, the busiest time of the day coming between 5 and 6 at night, when more than 15,000 vehicles move in and out of the district surveyed. The busiest of all avenues leading to the downtown district was found to be Beacon Street, below Arlington Street. A surprising fact is the importance for traffic of Charlestown Bridge on the second busiest highway. Supporters of the Stuart Street extension have been proved correct in their prophecy of its importance, despite the inadequate facilities for entering

Streets	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Horse-Drawn Vehicles	Total Traffic
Inbound Outbound	Inbound Outbound	Inbound Outbound	Inbound Outbound	Total
Cambridge Street	2125 2720	18 24	11 15	4851
Mr. Vernon	125 812	18 24	11 15	13315
Beacon	6174 4470	1293 1222	82 72	13315
Roxbury	8382 8126	605 729	24 24	13315
Summer	2087 2581	1472 1554	2015 297	8415
Stuart	4997 4127	1334 1344	321 380	12415
Tremont	3873 2153	1093 975	129 158	7993
Charlestown	839 4076	580 745	65 2141	4173
Harrison Avenue	845 1334	512 1001	165 293	2522
Tyler and Hudson	959 1097	1101 862	28 28	2522
Albany	1097 1116	667 28	28 28	2522
Total Street Traffic	25144 24563	7903 8121	1701 1979	72711
Cambridge Street	2125 2720	18 24	11 15	4851
Dorchester Avenue	2747 2747	1547 1848	194 240	8452
Summer	2087 2581	1472 1554	2015 297	8415
Congress Street	345 303	1113 848	510 338	3457
Northern Avenue	314 325	1101 1207	1173 1159	5369
Charlestown	839 4076	580 745	65 2141	4173
Warren	1643 1644	1700 1923	745 1194	8899
Cragie	2050 1460	1461 1379	824 1130	8304
Total Bridge Traffic	15497 14900	11320 12167	4165 6112	42161
Perries	400 403	343 434	214 235	2030
South	214 221	197 190	123 187	1112
Total Ferry Traffic	614 624	539 626	337 402	3142
Total Traffic All Approaches	44255 40387	19742 20914	6203 7493	139014

D. A. R. OF KINGFIELD BUILDS MEMORIAL TO TEA PARTY HEROINE

KINGFIELD, Me., July 14 (Special)—A long-cherished hope of Col. Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be realized Tuesday, when, in the presence of members from all parts of the State who will gather here for the annual field day, the chapter will dedicate the memorial to Elizabeth Dyer, a patriot of the American Revolution.

A committee including Miss Lelia Hunnewell, Mrs. C. D. Vose, and Mrs. J. F. Cartland, were appointed to take charge of the work. Elizabeth Dyer was one of the women who, at the time of the Boston Tea Party, helped to disguise the men as Indians. At the time of the British occupation of Boston, Mrs. Dyer and her children escaped, hidden in a butcher's cart, to Malden. Her husband, Joseph Dyer, was the leader of the "Indians" in that famous Tea Party, and during the Revolution he was taken nine times by the British. John Nichols Dyer, the fifth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Dyer, came to Maine and obtained a tract of 600

acres of land. He built a log cabin, to which he brought his wife and mother. Later he built a small frame house, and some time after that erected the Dyer farm, now owned by Benjamin Dodge and used as a summer home. The Kingfield chapter has been making preparations for some time for the entertainment of the guests from the other chapters. CAMPAIGN ISSUES WILL BE DISCUSSED AT GARDEN PARTIES

Several garden parties for the discussion of campaign issues have been arranged by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts for the month of July. Following the one in the Rose Garden, Devereaux, last week, will be next Wednesday at Salem Willows. Another is to be given July 30 at a place to be announced later. There will be special speakers at each one and discussion of means for furthering the coming campaign. Public questions are to be studied in a course of six lectures to be given during the coming winter by Miss Janet Richards of Washington, D. C. who gave a series last winter. Beginning Nov. 22 they will be given monthly, finishing April 15.

VERMONT CONSIDERS NEW FINANCE POLICY

Connecticut Taxing and Budget
Systems Explained to Confer-
ence of State Officials

MONTEPELIER, Vt., July 14 (Special)—Gov. Redfield Proctor, Lieut. Gov. Franklin S. Billings, and heads of departments of the state government attended the conference, held at the State House Saturday on the subject of taxation and the budgeting of state expenses, called by the Associated Industries of Vermont. The speakers were John E. Wadhams, chairman of the finance board of the State of Connecticut, and E. Kent Hubbard, a member of the same board and president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association.

James F. Dewey of Quebec, Vt., the president of the Associated Industries of Vermont, presided and introduced Mr. Hubbard as the first speaker. Mr. Hubbard told how the finance board was inaugurated in Connecticut eight years ago and how the system worked in practice. Its success, he said, was due to the fact that it was absolutely nonpolitical, having members of both parties.

Connecticut System Outlined
It's work has been to get a definite knowledge of the needs of the state departments and institutions. An open hearing is held for each department and institution before the budget is made up to present to the General Assembly. The finance board works together with the appropriation committees of the Legislature. There is also a board of control in Connecticut, consisting of the Governor, the Attorney-General, the tax commissioner, the comptroller, and the treasurer, which acts after the session of the Legislature has ended. Some \$200,000 is put at the disposition of this board of control to attend to contingencies.

At the close of Mr. Hubbard's remarks, he was asked a number of questions by his hearers. Lieutenant Governor Billings inquired how much change the Legislature makes in the budget. Mr. Hubbard said that 95 per cent of the budget is usually accepted. President Dewey asked whether any amendments had been proposed to the finance board and was told that there had been no drive against the board itself, but there had been change of individual members. Benjamin Gates, state auditor, asked a number of questions in regard to the working of the budget. In the discussion which followed it was brought out that a new accounting system has been introduced in Connecticut which is proving more satisfactory than the old system. The indiscriminate printing of reports has been abolished. The finance board has authority to make temporary loans in anticipation of taxes and also authority to issue bonds, but this has not been done often.

Can Transfer Appropriations
Under the Connecticut plan money cannot be transferred from one department to another, but transfers can be made between the subdivisions in a department. The board of control has the power to add to any existing appropriation made by the Legislature when the need can be shown. It also has the power by statute to check expenditures of any department at any time.

Governor Proctor made inquiries about the personnel and the details of his authority. He received an affirmative answer to his question as to whether the estimates of the board are final when they go to the Legislature, except for changes that may be made by the appropriations committee. Mr. Hubbard in his address gave the details of the taxation system in Connecticut, under which the State has been freed from any indebtedness except what is taken care of by a sinking fund. A flat mill tax on valuation was found to be inequitable and now the state tax is proportioned according to the tax system according to the amount actually raised for taxation, based on a three year average. When asked if this method did not penalize towns which wish to be progressive and raise money for improvements, he replied that it did not.

State Income Tax Opposed

He was asked if the commission had been able to reduce state expenses and replied that it had not. For state expenses are constantly rising because increasing burdens are being put on the State instead of on the municipalities, but he believed that many expenditures had been headed off that might have been incurred if appropriations were made solely on political grounds. The board of which he is chairman has as a clearing house for the troubles of all state institutions.

Inquiries made in regard to a state income tax brought out the fact that the Connecticut officials are strongly opposed to it. Connecticut has a retrogressive system of taxation which is effective in preventing dodging of taxes. Corporations are taxed on the basis of their returns to the Federal Government. The gasoline tax of one cent a gallon goes to the highway department and may be used for resurfacing and rebuilding roads, but not for new construction.

The visitors were given cordial thanks by Governor Proctor and the officials of the Associated Industries for the helpful suggestions they had given.

RAIL VETERANS PLAN REUNION

PORTLAND, Me., July 14—The New England Association of Railroad Veterans comprising railroad workers with 20 or more years' service, at a special meeting here yesterday furthered plans for the erection of a clubhouse in Boston and made arrangements for the thirteenth annual reunion at Crescent Park, R. I., on Aug. 7. A new pension plan was formulated in which the veterans and the employees are to cooperate.

PARK ROADS INSPECTED

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 14—Hubert Work, United States Secretary of the Interior, who came here yesterday for a conference with G. B. Dorr, superintendent of the Lafayette National Park, left by motor for Ellsworth yesterday, to return by train to Washington. A survey of the park roads and of the route of proposed highways and discussions of general policy occupied all of the secretary's time here.

PEACE SYMBOLIZED
IN WAR MEMORIALSan Francisco's Plan for Civic
Center Group Held Big Step
Toward City Beautiful

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—San Francisco's 14th memorial, which will be an expression of peace as well as a memorial to the men and women who served in the war, is soon to be fashioned in granite and marble as a harmonious unit of the civic center group. Nine nationally-known architects comprising an architectural commission have completed plans, which have been approved by the trustees of a memorial fund. Excavation work will begin at once according to their announcement. The initial cost is estimated at \$4,500,000, though extension projects now under advisement will increase this figure, it is said.

The group will be located directly west of the City Hall in the area of two city blocks, bounded by Van Ness Avenue, McAllister, Grove, and Franklin streets. Two colonnaded facades identical in character will flank an Italian garden or memorial court. These two main buildings will be flanked by the same height as the corner of the City Hall facade on Van Ness Avenue, and are designed to harmonize with the classic style of architecture of the City Hall. In the court a memorial column will rise out of a flowered lagoon, with fountains playing therein from the statuary group forming the base of the column.

Like the perspective in Washington from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, a magnificent architectural vista will be afforded from the great court down Franklin Street on the west, as the columns and dome of the City Hall rise above its eastern portals, across Van Ness Avenue.

The facade on the north side of the court extending from Fulton Street back to McAllister Street will be composed of the Legion of Honor and Memorial Museum, housing, respectively, the American Legion and the San Francisco Museum of Fine Arts. The opera house will occupy the south side of the court, from Fulton to Grove streets. All buildings will have entrances on all four sides, with spacious lobbies, so designed in connection with a boulevard system as to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The opera house will seat 3000 persons.

Contracts for the opera house have been awarded to Willis Polk and Albert Lansburgh, architects. John Bakewell and Arthur Brown Jr., designers of the City Hall will direct the work on the memorial museum and legion of honor buildings. Other noted architects of the architectural commission acting in an advisory capacity are: Bernard Maybick, designer of the Palace of Fine Arts at the Panama Pacific exposition, and John Galen Howard of the civic center advisory commission, designer of all the modern buildings including Sather tower at the University of California, who represents the University on the commission.

The San Francisco war memorial is expected to stand as a noteworthy achievement in the American program for the city beautiful.

AMERICA REQUIRES
MORE SAFEGUARDS
IN TANGIER TREATY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The United States desires to accede to the Tangier convention agreed to by Great Britain, France, and Spain, last December, but does not wish to do so until more definite guarantees of safeguards of American interests than now appear in the convention have been given. It was announced at the State Department.

The safeguards required include equal economic opportunity and the fundamental of the "open door." The United States Government aims to avoid placing unnecessary obstacles in the way of the new plan but does not feel that it should accept responsibilities in the active administration of the territory in question.

Nevertheless, it was stated, the United States would be prepared to consider the suspension of our extraterritorial rights in the zones for adequate guarantees safeguarding its economic rights. It is desired also to have at least an American associate judge on the bench in the event an American citizen appears in the courts there.

KENTUCKIAN PRAISES
WEALTH DRAFT DRIVE

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 14 (Special).—Malcolm Bayley, editorial writer of the Louisville Times, at the midsummer meeting of Kentucky State Press Association here, cited as the best recent example of really constructive newspaper work. The Christian Science Monitor's campaign, begun last November, for the conscription of wealth as well as of men in case of war.

Mr. Bayley said the wide response to this proposal should encourage all newspapermen to campaign for what is right and good. He stated that they would find the people do not want reports of scandal and crime.

Exploitation of crime in the press has baneful effects far outweighing any benefits that may be claimed for it, according to John L. Meyer, managing editor of the National Printer-Journalist, Milwaukee. Addressing the association, he said:

"I look at this publicity as a de-

tarrent of crime something like this: the sob sisters have made many times more criminals than the total press has prevented crimes. I verily believe that the encouragement of those who seek to achieve and advance for the good of business and the professions, rather than harping on crime and the gilding of criminals and the indecent display of scandal, throwing the balance to the side of good, would make a better world much more rapidly."

J. W. DAVIS HAILED
FRIEND OF LABORSurvey Shows He Has Worked
for Bills Favoring Workers—
His Dry Stand Is Established

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14.—John W. Davis's record on all possible public questions is being examined closely by political and semi-political organizations to determine their attitude toward the Democratic ticket in the November elections. The results of that examination are reported to be favorable.

The Anti-Saloon League was the first organization to get into action. So far it has found Mr. Davis's record satisfactory. The one public stand he has taken on the prohibition question was on a bill passed before prohibition became a federal law, which was drafted to help dry states keep dry. This bill prohibited the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors from wet into dry states, and Mr. Davis voted in favor of it.

The decision of the American Federation of Labor regarding its attitude in the election will not be decided until after the two committees appointed to appear with labor planks before the full meeting of the federation executive council at Atlantic City early in August. Since Mr. Davis has declined to make any public statement. It is understood, however, some overtures are being made to him on the part of the Democrats. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who, since his defeat for the Democratic nomination, has commended Mr. Davis's active part in the election of Dr. Davis, called on Mr. Gompers Friday. While the call was described as a social one, it is believed the talk centered mostly on political matters.

Labor officials who have been looking up Mr. Davis's record in Congress on bills affecting unions, find both voted for and introduced bills favorable to labor organizations. One of the first persons to speak in his favor, moreover, according to dispatches, was Eugene V. Debs, five times Socialist candidate for President. Mr. Debs, who was free of charge several years ago when he was arraigned on a charge of inciting the union miners in West Virginia to fight against the state troops. Mr. Davis won his case and brought about the release of Mr. Debs and his fellow prisoner, "Mother" Jones.

MISSIONARY WORK
GIVEN ATTENTION
BY LABOR PARTY

SWANWICK, July 1 (Special Correspondence).—Testimony to the support of the British Labor Party of missionary work was a feature of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Conference of British Missionary Societies meeting at Swanwick, Derbyshire, recently. The conference represents 50 Protestant societies. Nelson Bittan, secretary of the London Missionary Society, declared that men in the present Labor Government were proving more susceptible to the appeal of missionary work than many professing Christians in previous governments.

The chief meeting, at a recent united missionary campaign at Leicester, was chaired by Robert Young, late secretary of the biggest engineering trade union and now deputy speaker of the House of Commons. Kenneth MacLennan, secretary of the conference, said that the best missionary address to working people he had ever heard was from Mr. Ammon, undersecretary to the Admiralty. He said it must never be forgotten that Livingston, Chalmers, Moffat, Mary Slessor and others of the greatest missionary pioneers came from the ranks of Labor.

Much evidence was also offered of the growing interest of the educational world in missions. One Scottish educational authority had asked that missionaries should periodically be sent to the schools to take geography lessons.

The conference recommended hearty support of the international platform at the great missionary conference in the United States next January.

Plans for the installation of an automatic train control on a full locomotive division of the Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line and Chicago & North Western is announced. In each case the contract was awarded to the General Railway Signal System.

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NEW JERSEY MOVES TO INSURE
WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FUTUREWanaque Reservoir to Supply 100,000,000 Gallons Daily
—Cost May Reach \$20,000,000

NEWARK, N. J., July 11 (Special).—The construction of the Wanaque Reservoir in northern New Jersey is the first of a succession of steps contemplated by the State of New Jersey to insure, not only the present, but the future adequacy of its water supply. Complications have been mounted and the reservoir even now is being pursued by the State of New Jersey in the construction of the Wanaque Reservoir, authorized by the State of New Jersey, chief engineer, will turn their attention to consideration of a practical plan for dealing with the special needs of the city of Elizabeth.

These two links thus become the beginning of a water supply chain for the State of New Jersey, which will place it in possession of an eminently modern and effective system commensurate with the demands of its present size and its estimated promise of future growth. The history of major operations and considerations which have affected the establishment of the first link in such a chain in New Jersey has been supplied The Christian Science Monitor by Robert Spurr Weston, C. E., of Weston & Sampson, consulting sanitary engineers of Boston, and following is Mr. Weston's summation of the high lights in the problem and its disposition.

The State of New Jersey is one—not the first—to see its population exceed its material construction. It has thus faced the necessity for making speedy, if belated, effort to bring construction into proper proportion with its population. Last year on the New Jersey meadows several industries that had been conspicuously contributing to the economic security of the State were compelled by reason of the severe drought that swept the State, to shut down. Such an occurrence left upon the State a dramatic lesson in cause and effect.

The variation in district character in New Jersey is a factor which must always be borne in mind in any measure working toward an adequate water supply system. New Jersey has its fringe of shore resorts, holding, in the eyes of many, the promise of a certain seasons of the year. It has its large and important truck garden region. It has its mountainous region, of no little importance to the dairy interests. And, in the northeastern part there is the extremely busy manufacturing section, the importance of which to the State and to the Nation cannot be overestimated.

No subdivision of any state can be expected to function properly without the advantage of a sound water system, dependably effective in the light of all ordinary necessities as well as of possible emergencies. The north and northeastern territory, which includes the Passaic and Hackensack River valleys, has 33 water works and is regarded by authorities as one of the strategic districts where conditions have been heretofore by no means ideal and where immediate improvement in the water system is indispensable. The district includes Jersey City, Newark, Patterson, Passaic, Bayonne and other cities and towns, with an aggregate population of about 2,000,000 to be served and with the forecast of fairly consistent growth manifest on all sides.

From this group of 33 water works there is obtainable a capacity of 268,000,000 gallons daily. During any drought period a greater capacity is obviously necessary if shut downs are not to come. In states like Massachusetts and New York it is possible to form water districts. The Metropolitan district in Boston is an example. These districts are permitted to purchase or to build water works, to issue bonds to cover the cost, and given authority by the Legislature to assess the cost on a sharing basis among the municipalities served. The Constitution of the State of New Jersey prohibits such a practice. Authority for the establishment of all large works in the cities and towns is vested in a state commission which, however, has no authority to issue bonds.

In the department of New Jersey water affairs the commission is the North Jersey District Water System Commission, a group of four men having sovereign power to make contracts providing for the building of a

water system within a given district. Obviously a constitutional prohibition of certain executive duties—such as the issuing of bonds to cover contracts—directly related to the establishment of public works is susceptible of complication. There are factors, too, which no small group, located at some distance from the affected districts, can always judge with complete effectiveness. But as the law operates in New Jersey the commission makes contracts with representatives of the districts involved and the cities and towns make their own bond issues to cover their share of the final expense.

As it stands the building of the Wanaque Reservoir, authorized by the Commission and underwritten by the City of Newark alone to the extent of 18 of the 20 millions estimated cost, will be, upon its completion in 1928, of incalculable value to the final establishment of an effective and comprehensive water system for the State of New Jersey.

It will supply 100,000,000 gallons a day to the cities and towns in the district it is designed to serve, which includes Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Harrison, Montclair, Clifton and Bayonne. It makes, however, no provision for the adjacent city of Elizabeth, a city of considerable size, nor for Plainfield and other cities where there is now an existing shortage of water supply. So that in the early '30s these latter named places must face the sheer necessity of adding another 100,000,000-gallon reservoir to their resources.

The whole evolution of this proposed water system offers a striking example of the utility of delay in commencing such a program. Construction is necessarily slow. It is hard work to catch up with civic needs of even two or three years' accumulation. It is not easy to build a reservoir with a capacity of 25 or 30 billion gallons of water, but it must be done if the population continues to grow in such localities, approximately once every eight years. Governor Silzer has been greatly interested in the question of a practical plan whereby the immediate and future exigencies of New Jersey might be taken into account. He has made addresses advocating a higher degree of state control of natural water resources than is now exerted and in general his ideas have been well supported by the engineering profession as sound evidence of a useful and wise public policy.

At present about 170,000 people are supplied from the Passaic River Little Falls. However the river in the vicinity of the works has become polluted and before long the intake must be moved farther up the river if the drinking water is to be safe. The usefulness of the river for domestic purposes will soon have been exhausted, but manufacturing plants in the Passaic Valley can still benefit.

The hilly section of beautiful northeastern New Jersey is an excellent gathering ground for water. Furthermore, the water there is either very good or is easily made so by customary methods of storage and filtration. There is water enough in that section to adequately supply generations to come if the supply is properly administered. When all the sources which have been considered as useful to the final scheme have been utilized another 1,000,000,000 gallons a day will have been added to the water supply of northern New Jersey. This sounds like a stupendous figure, but it equals only the augmentation to its present supply that it is reported the City of New York must soon make.

For a time was the desire of the Bayonne authorities to obtain permission to tap the Ramapo River for its own supply. Bayonne's problem lies in the fact that its industries use up more than half its entire allowance of water already. Considerable experimen-

tation was made to determine whether tapping the Ramapo would be practical. In the light of the anticipated cost, however, it was finally decided by the city commission that such a proceeding would be unwise. Bayonne will therefore join with other cities in sharing the expense of the Wanaque Reservoir. Newark formally undertook the Wanaque venture to the extent of 18,000,000 for formal guaranty purposes with the understanding that the amount would be divided into suitable shares when the reservoir had arrived at a further point of progress.

The entire project, so far as it has gone, has been an object lesson in the results of continued procrastination. It has shown that the cost of failing to foresee, inasmuch as it is ever possible to estimate, and to prepare for the growth of population and industry is high in the end. To a certain extent the future of any city is uncertain. But there are certain anticipations upon which it is possible to estimate. The development of the Wanaque question has shown that once such a need has been allowed to increase to the point at which, almost daily, the ultimate cost of carrying it through mounts, it is difficult to catch up with and conquer the problem. A great deal of municipal money will have been spent when the whole New Jersey water system is finally completed. Part of it will have been wasted, so far as any tangible return for it can be seen. But one reservoir in the proposed system is under way and partly completed and certain mistakes of judgment, due to inexperience with the details involved, will not be reported as other reservoirs are added. And the State of New Jersey has the satisfaction of knowing that, from the standpoint of expert engineering, every advantage is being taken of the natural opportunities at its disposal, and that the most progressive measures known to modern times are being introduced.

DEVER PLANS VETO
OF HEALTH MEASURE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14.—The puzzling question of the status of Chicago's Board of Health has become more and more involved with word from the City Hall that Mayor William E. Dever plans to veto the proposed ordinance establishing a board which would be denied powers of compulsory medication.

The possibility of a veto, however, is not expected to weaken the defense of the ordinance, when it is recommended a second time to the City Council by the health committee tomorrow.

Should the Mayor use his veto, it is said at the City Hall, he will drop his proposal for a health board, preferring to continue administration through the existing Department of Health, declared without legal status by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In this event, it is thought the City Commissioner could get power to enforce medical regulations as an agent of the State Board of Health, since such power has been granted him in the past.

DANISH INDUSTRIAL WAGES
COPENHAGEN, June 26 (Special Correspondence).—According to the latest official statistics the wages per hour for all branches of industry in Denmark last year averaged 137 ore for skilled labor, the pay was 167 ore for unskilled labor, 134 ore, and for women 88 ore. Since these statistics were completed new agreements of labor at rates about 2 per cent higher than the above.

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GUILD NOT ONLY TEACHING,
BUT IS PRACTICING, IDEALSRecent Annual Congress of Woman's Organization at
Leeds Reveals Constructive Work Being Done

LEEDS, June 30 (Special Correspondence).—It is often said in co-operative circles that the co-operative movement derives its economic strength from "the woman with the basket." That it also draws a good deal of its moral and intellectual power from the same source any visitor to a Women's Co-operative Guild meeting would readily agree. Proof of this has once more been given at the annual congress of the guild, which in the Town Hall, Leeds, discussed many questions, ranging from unemployment to the cruelties of stag-hunting. The reception, which was given to the president's inaugural address by the delegates who had come from all parts of the Kingdom to represent the 1140 branches of the guild, left no doubt that Mrs. Allen presided over a live and progressive organization.

Mrs. Allen said that the guild was the only organization in the country of free women, self-controlled and self-supporting, which was not only teaching women the higher ideals of life, but was providing scope for the actual practice of those ideals. The guildswoman's point of view was being ably and valuably expressed on child welfare and maternity committees, education committees, district councils, borough councils, county councils, boards of guardians, and soon would be, it was hoped, in Parliament. The guild must show the way to the abolition of unemployment by simple and radical means.

The passage into law of the Labor Party's bill for the restoration of the land to the people, together with the state control of national credit, would produce more light than the were men. The driving power to establish pensions for widowed mothers must come from the Women's Co-operative Guild. The housing problem, which would remain a problem just so long as men alone had control of the building industry, must also concern the women's guild. Man was the householder, but woman was the homemaker. A house was not necessarily a home and it took heroines to make most houses endurable. The guild must become fully informed of all the facts relating to building and it must demand from Parliament the initial steps to organize the work as a national service, and also the elimination of the intrigues for private profit.

The method of the women's guild, continued Mrs. Allen, was to teach co-operation and the amity of nations; to promote the free flow of trade and intercourse. The guild had a power—the power of the woman with the basket—mightier than that of the whole trade union movement: an economic power which was the sure forerunner of political strength. This power was hitherto in all directions by the extent in which money was spent in competitive trade, for every

penny which was spent away from the co-operative stores helped to strengthen the position of the bankers and the combines, for protection against whom the trade unionist paid 6d a week or more.

"International co-operation," concluded Mrs. Allen, "can be realized when a resolute body of citizens, like our guildswomen, determine it. By the labor of each other we are served; by competition we labor in darkness. Every loyal act of co-operation helps to remove that darkness to make us known to each other. Finally, the International Co-operative Wholesale Society should be an established fact, and co-operators holding the offices of government, poverty shall not be known on this grand old earth. The dawn of the golden sun of fellowship shall dispel all fear, for the final fruit of co-operation is obedience to the great command, 'Love one another.'"

BANK IN ST. LOUIS
CLOSES AFTER LOSSES

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The Republic National Bank here, with resources of about \$4,000,000, according to the last published statement, today closed its doors permanently. The board of directors decided to liquidate because the bank was losing money, it was announced.

Members of the clearing house association agreed to guarantee the payment of all deposits. The loss to the holders of \$1,000,000 in stock was not made public, but one official estimated it would be between \$750,000 and \$900,000. The bank was organized in 1921 by William Sachs, wealthy oil operator, with W. E. Brown, previously a Tulsa (Okla.) banker, as president. Considerable business was done with Oklahoma oil men and banks. J. A. Lewis, formerly of the First National Bank in St. Louis, was in 1922.

Sachs is under federal indictment at Indianapolis on a charge of using the mails to defraud as a trustee of the United Home Builders of America. He retired as a director of the Republic Bank last January, when his \$200,000 in stock was taken over by a syndicate formed for the purpose.

FORD FACTORY FOR ENGLAND
LONDON, July 14.—The Ford Motor Company has acquired 200 acres of ground at Ipswich, Essex, on which there will be erected a plant to employ 10,000 workers and which will have a capacity of 500 cars a day.

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OFFICIALS PROPOSE TEACHERS' HOMES

State School Executives Would
Extend "Teacherages" for
Rural Communities

Any movement that looks toward the providing of comfortable homes with congenial companionship for teachers in service in rural communities in Massachusetts and at a reasonable cost, is looked upon with favor by school officials. The committee of superintendents of which Herman C. Knight of Littleton is chairman, which has been examining conditions in rural schools in that State, in Massachusetts, recommends it as one worthy of consideration by the women's clubs found in practically every village in that State.

With its large cities and thriving towns the "teacherage" seems at first thought, to be unnecessary in Massachusetts, but in many communities of that State it has proven almost as vital a question as in the lonely stretches of the west. The unfavorable conditions under which many rural school teachers are obliged to live while in service has long been recognized as a handicap to rural schools in that State. In Massachusetts manufacturing villages with their large percentage of immigrant population, it is often difficult for teachers to find accommodations for themselves in homes where English is spoken. Some farming communities also, are almost solidly immigrant.

In communities of a different sort, shore places, for instance, the cost of room and board is exorbitant and prohibitive for the schoolteacher. To offset these conditions "teacherages" have been established in eight Massachusetts towns in which the houses are distinctly private enterprises. It was started by one of the high school teachers whose mother owns a house there. The house was taken over by a group of teachers and run on a co-operative basis, the teachers hiring a housekeeper, paying all expenses, including room and board at about \$2 less a week than the customary charge.

The towns of Barre, Dover, Uxbridge and Wayland have "teacherages" conducted under committee direction. In Barre the town board has purchased the house and all the equipment and the teachers pay enough to cover all charges. Hadley has built a nine-room cottage for the principal of the high school and his family.

At Marlon the Sippican Woman's Club bought an old colonial house which it renovated, rented and furnished by gifts from individual members. A matron was put in charge and the teachers pay \$8 a week; rooms are \$2 a week. This rate of \$10 is from \$5 to \$8 less than the regular rate in the town.

EGG CO-OPERATIVE GAINS IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (Special).—The confident prediction of success by the sponsors of the proposed egg marketing association for six counties of Connecticut, to be known as the Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., is in a fair way to be fulfilled. In one day poultrymen owning 25,000 birds signed up. These poultrymen, among the most influential in the State, endorsed contracts at a field meeting of the New Haven County Farm Bureau.

For the marketing agreement to become effective, 100,000 birds must be obtained by Aug. 15. This one-quarter of the required number, however, has been secured, with several more weeks left for campaigning. A number of producers have indicated that, while they are unable to join at this time, because they are serving special markets, they endorsed the proposed co-operative selling organization, while others have tentatively approved the plan and have taken contracts for study. Roy E. Jones of the Connecticut Agricultural College is in charge of the drive for members.

BATTLESHIP REPAIRS AWAIT APPROPRIATION

Four American battleships—the New York, Texas, Arkansas and Wyoming—now on a three-months practice cruise with midshipsmen from the United States Naval Academy, in foreign waters, will return about Sept. 1 and lay up at various navy yards to await congressional action in passing an appropriation for repairs and much-needed overhauling. The vessels are visiting England, Denmark, France, Gibraltar, etc., and are to return to Annapolis in about six weeks.

Two others, the Florida and Utah, with the first named four battleships, comprise the six for which an appropriation of \$15,000,000 was asked to be reconditioned, but which failed of passage in the closing sessions of the last Congress. The Florida is due at Boston from Newport, within a day or two. The Utah sailed from Boston today, with about 300 naval reserves and about 30 officers, for the annual two-week practice cruise. It also is to perform similar duty for the reserves at Charleston, S. C., and Hampton Roads, Va., returning to Boston around Sept. 1.

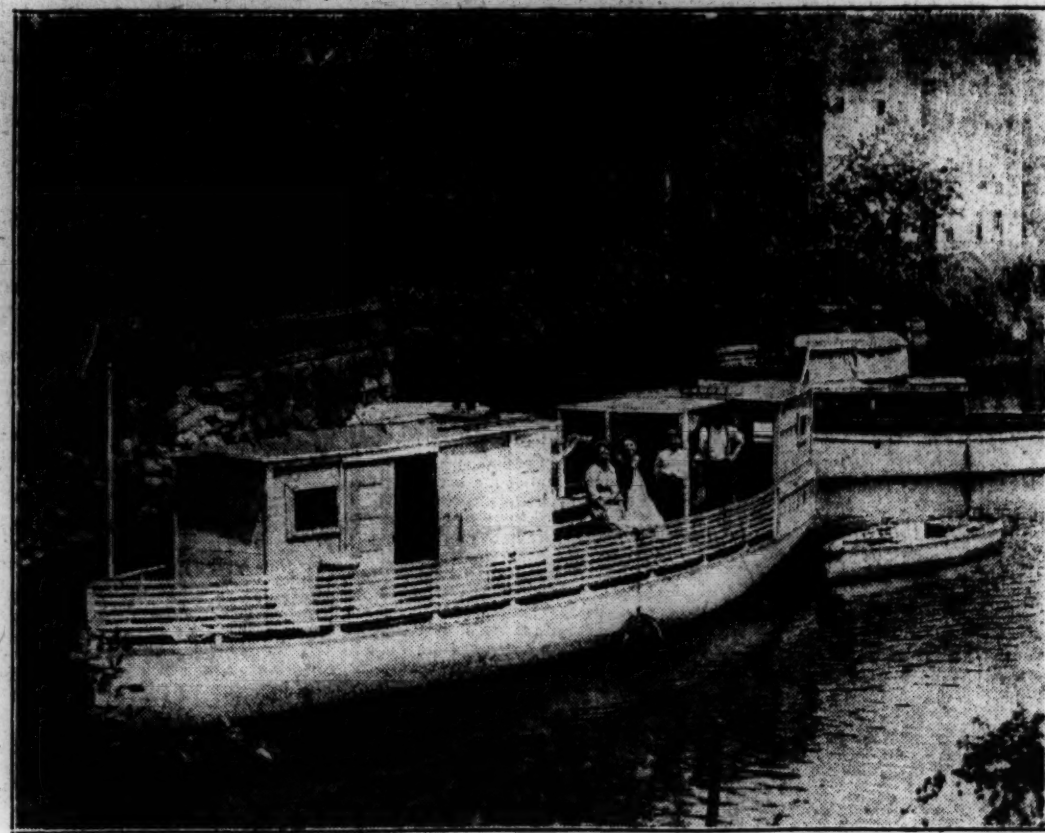
RHODE ISLAND HAS 79,535 AUTOMOBILES

PROVIDENCE, July 14 (Special).—The state Board of Public Roads has registered in the first six months of this year 79,535 automobiles, an increase of 17,112 over the previous year, but the total tax for registrations from automobile owners for the first half of the year is \$1,060,367.84, which is \$47,766.13 more than last year.

The fiscal year of 1923 was of 11 months' duration, but it included the heavy registration month of December, which, in 1924, is expected to make the present fiscal year a record breaker. The fiscal year was changed to conform to the calendar year by act of the Legislature.

There are 52,823 licensed drivers this year, as compared with 46,533 in the first six months of 1923. The registration shows 62,887 passenger cars, 1253 public service cars, 1,638 trucks, and 112 motor cycles. Two hundred and forty-three dealers are registered.

Built for Speed But Now Used for Comfort



The Oxner House Boat on the Mystic River. Formerly Was a Navy Speed Boat. The Persons on the Bluebird Are (Left to Right) Mrs. Pearl Ellis, Somerville; Mrs. Henry Oxner of Medford; Richard Bean (a Grandson) of New Bedford, and Mr. Oxner.

NORMAL POTATO CROP FORECAST

Survey Indicates Present Year
Will Show No Shrinkage

No shrinkage in the potato crop this year seems probable, judging from the report of V. A. Sanders and C. D. Stevens, statisticians of the New England Crop Reporting Service. These statisticians show that the farmers of the country have planted about the same amount this year as last, or 3,753,000 acres in 1924. In 1923, they planted 3,816,000, and for the past five years the average acreage has been 3,853,000. The eight major late crop states—Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota—have 96.5 per cent of the 1923 acreage and 95.1 per cent of their last five-year average planted this year. The forecast now is for 89.3 per cent of last year's yield and 92.5 per cent of the last five-year average.

The 12 minor late crop states—South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Nevada—have 94.1 per cent of their 1923 acreage and 92.4 per cent of their average. The July 1 forecast of production is 87.4 per cent of last year and 88.5 per cent of their average crop.

Acreage of the early crop is 108.1 per cent of last year and the July 1 forecast is for a crop 115.2 per cent of last year's production and 111.9 per cent of the five-year average. The July 1 forecast for the United States crop is 90.4 per cent of the 1923 harvest and 95.5 per cent of the five-year average crop. The nine states of large deficient production show a small acreage decrease and condition is about average. Rhode Island 12 per cent, and Connecticut 15 per cent. New York has 3 per cent gain, but New Jersey is off 8 per cent and Pennsylvania off 2 per cent, while Michigan is off 4 per cent; Wisconsin 8 per cent; Minnesota 8 per cent, and North Dakota 3 per cent. Aroostook county has 101,286 acres against 97,350 last year. The county has about one acre in five registered for inspection and certification. This is about twice the certified acreage of last year. New England has planted the largest amount of improved seed ever known and has given it better care and this means materially higher yields.

RUM SHIP CAPTURED BY MARINE PATROL

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 14.—Seven hundred cases of liquor were seized and three men arrested charged with smuggling early today when the patrol boat Galilee captured the launch Admiral Schley three miles south of Bartlett's Reef light vessel. The Schley is believed to have been bound for New London.

The prisoners gave their names as Charles Carlson of 44 East Fifty-Eighth Street, New York; John Anderson, 414 East Eighty-Fifth Street, New York, and John Oleson of 419 East Eighty-Seventh Street, New York. The Schley was towed in here and at noon the entire outfit departed for New York where the prisoners will be arraigned, the seizure having been made in New York waters.

The capture of the Schley is the first outward evidence of the resumption of activity of the customs marine patrol which operated three months in the sound as an experiment and then was temporarily discontinued.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDERS DECREASE

Orders received by the General Electric Company for the six months ended June 30 total \$144,707,887, General Swope, president, announced today.

This is a decrease of 12 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1923, when orders totaled \$164,263,755. Orders for April, May and June, 1924, totaled \$71,219,984, a decrease of 18 per cent, compared with the corresponding three months of 1923.

No Such Thing as Rent Day on the Oxner House Boat

Old Navy Boat Built for Speed Converted Into Comfortable Home on Mystic River

After 33 years on land, Henry Oxner has come back to the water to make his home, and he and his wife are now living comfortably aboard their house boat, the Bluebird, moored at present in a quiet nook of the Mystic River, under the wall of Medford Armory, and only a stone's toss from the hurrying traffic of the Mystic River Parkway. No rent problem bothers him, and if the present neighborhood grows tiresome, a tug and an hour or two of towing will give him his choice of almost any other neighborhood along the Mystic.

Henry Oxner went to sea at an early age, sailing to the West Indies, to Liverpool, and various ports of the United States. In his years at sea he was always on sailing craft, never on a steamer. Quitting the sea, he obtained employment with the Metropolitan District Commission. He retired in January, this year.

Looking for a home for himself and his wife, he bought the hull of an old navy speedboat, took out the engine, and built two small compartments, a sleeping and dressing room forward.

TAX REFUND ASKED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor Seeks Return to Payers
Inheritance Tax Payments—
Law Ruled Invalid

CONCORD, N. H., July 14 (Special).—Gov. Fred H. Brown has practically decided to ask the next state Legislature to reimburse all the taxpayers who have paid inheritance taxes under the law of 1919 which the Supreme Court recently ruled unconstitutional on account of its graduated rates.

Over \$2,000,000 has been paid in and it is understood in the Governor's office that a large part of that money was paid without protest under the graduated rate system.

The fact that the taxes were paid without protest makes no difference, according to the Governor's viewpoint, and his recommendation will be that all taxpayers be used alike, regardless of whether they protested when they paid their taxes. The question of whether the State will make its refunds with or without interest has been left for future determination.

There is a statute providing that no taxes collected by the State may be refunded unless action to obtain such rebate is begun within a year after payment. If this statute should be invoked, the liability of the State would be about \$750,000.

The Governor and Council are apprehensive that the law of 1923, increasing the graduated rates, might be declared unconstitutional as well as the law of 1919, although the recent court decision made no reference to the 1923 statute.

LONGWOOD BOWL PLAY TO BE OPEN AFFAIR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 14 (Special).—Play in the thirty-second annual tournament for the historic Longwood Bowl at the Longwood Cricket Club started here this afternoon.

For the first time in history of competition for the famous tennis trophy none of the first 10 ranking players of the United States will be seen in action, but there are quite a few college stars in the field of 80 entrants.

First and second round matches were on today's schedule. The fortune of the draw placed W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, and Zeno Shimizu, captain of the Japanese Davis Cup team, in the same quarter.

W. M. Johnston, W. T. Tilden 2d, and R. N. Williams 2d, all former winners of this tournament, are far from the scene of action. Johnston is at home in California, resting; Tilden is playing at St. Louis today, and will compete in the Illinois State tournament during the remainder of the week; and Williams is abroad, leading the United States team in the Olympics.

IMMIGRANT INFLUX WILL START SOON

Vise Blanks Expected to Be
Available—Scythia Docks
With Light List

What is expected to be the last first-class transatlantic liner of the Cunard lines to come to Boston this season without the allotment of aliens permitted under the quota law for the current fiscal year, arrived here today from Liverpool and Queenstown. The Scythia, a day behind schedule, reached East Boston shortly before noon with 57 first, 92 second and 52 third-class passengers for this port, and 28 first, 80 second and 26 third-class for New York, to which port the liner sailed this afternoon.

The vice blanks, which American consular agents are required to issue to aliens intending to come to the United States, are expected to be ready in time to permit aliens to embark on the next sailing from England of the Boston-bound Cunard liner. It was stated today by local officials. The Scythia would have brought nearly 2000 passengers, were it not for the delay in receiving these blanks in England and the restrictions imposed by the new immigration laws.

Of the passengers landing at Boston today from the Scythia, 46 first class, 58 second and 39 third class were citizens of the United States. There were only 57 aliens on board, and these were all exempt from the quota law as "resident aliens" returning to this country or members of some profession, which releases them from quota restrictions.

Cotton Expert Arrives
One citizen, Miss Lydia M. Pokela, arriving on the Scythia, was not able to speak English. She is a citizen of this country by virtue of birth, but was taken back to Finland by her parents when a mere child. This is her first return to the United States. She is going to Maynard, Mass.

Indicating the importance of the growing cotton crop in this country to the entire textile world, Arno S. Pearce, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, of Manchester, Eng., arrived on the Scythia to visit the southern cotton belt. He is to be here about two months, seeking first hand information on the growing crop and the possibility of sufficient yield to supply the world with its requirements this season. The surplus stocks or "carry over" have been reduced to a minimum and the new crop of the United States is of great importance to the cotton-consuming world, he said.

In an interview today Mr. Pearce, who has visited India, Egypt and Brazil, relative to cotton crops, said that the textile depression of this country during the past six months is similar to conditions in Lancashire for the past three years. The European political situation must be thoroughly ironed out and the price of American cotton be reduced to a reasonable basis, before business in textiles will recover their full normal status, he said. In his opinion, American cotton must sell for 24 cents a pound, to be reasonably attractive to spinners. At present America spot cotton is about 30 cents.

SIGMA KAPPA ENDS REUNION TODAY AT SOUTHWEST HARBOR

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me., July 14 (Special).—The National Sigma Kappa sorority concluded its house party here today. Much of the time has been spent at the piano, singing college songs, and reviving old-time memories. On one of the days the boat of the Sea Coast Mission took two groups to Bar Harbor, where they passed the time sight-seeing. Other groups climbed mountains, followed some of the fascinating trails, or took sea trips around the islands.

On one night they all gathered at Masonic Hall, which was theirs by courtesy of the Board of Trade, and Miss Lucy King of Portland, the welfare worker of the Coast Mission, told of her duties. On Thursday night the girls had a marshmallow roast on the shore at Manset, where two great bonfires were built on the beach, and the evening was passed in singing and games. On Friday they took the trip to the camping ground of the Appalachian Club at Echo Lake and, through the courtesy of the park management, guides were furnished for some of the mountain climbs. A few went to Islesford to see the wonderful historical collection belonging to Prof. William Otis Sawtelle, who summers on that island.

Miss Mertice Cheney of Portland has been chairman of the party. She was accompanied by Miss Lucy King of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Arad Linquist of Portland, and Mrs. Arthur Belknap of Pennsylvania. All Colby College girls of the class of 1915.

Sigma Kappa adopted the Sea Coast Mission in 1915. Besides paying the salary of the welfare worker, the chapters furnish the Christmas boxes for the various families on the outlying islands, and last winter they placed 10 boys and girls in the high school in Portland. Every state in the Union has been represented in the party. Among the delegates were many home makers and almost every occupation known to women. Many have planned to stay in Maine for some weeks.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COURSE OFFERS MUCH

DURHAM, N. H., July 14 (Special).—Northern New England school of religious education opened today at the University of New Hampshire with a larger attendance than in any previous year.

At the opening general assembly, lectures and instruction on the Bible, story telling, drama and pageantry, and elementary music were given. This is the ninth year of the school, which has an annual course of one week designed primarily for teachers in religious schools.

Diplomas to those completing specified courses of study are those issued by the international council of religious education for standard training schools.

CHERRY HILL PEONY FAIRYLAND VISITED BY TOURIST THRONGS

Visitors Recently Saw 750,000 Blooms "in Full Glory" at
the Thurlow Estate

WEST NEWBURY, Mass., July 14 (Special).—Attracted by the spectacle of 750,000 peonies in bloom, the annual pilgrimage to Cherry Hill and the Thurlows is on. Thousands visited the 300-acre estate last week. Tourists from California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Florida and Texas are included among the visitors.

The highest awards have been given the Cherry Hill display at national and other flower exhibitions for these flowers. It is stated that more high grade peonies are grown on this estate than any other in the world and a view of the wonderful gardens, acres in bloom, would indicate that the assertion was correct. George and Winthrop Thurlow, sons of T. C. Thurlow, carry on the estate.

Holland, France and England import Cherry Hill strains of peonies and China the native home of the peony, seeks the highly developed plant from West Newbury. Peonies are rated by the American Peony Society members whose individual judgments are averaged and make the standard classification of all the new flowers. They consider that a perfect peony can have 10 points. LeCygne, a white peony, is the highest rated, having been judged 9.9 points in all-round value.

Thomas C. Thurlow, a salmon flesh colored peony changing to white, named for Thomas C. Thurlow, who in 1832 founded the Cherry Hill strain of peonies, is rated 9.7. The Thurlows are working always to develop larger and more beautiful flowers and no less than 16 new peonies of high rating have been produced.

George Thurlow, at the head of the nurseries, guided a trip over six acres of flower-laden plantings, where

Nymphaea, named for the water lily, showed in delicate, creamy white; of the President Wilson bloomed a soft rose pink, or the favorite Sarah Bernhardt, was a mass of feathery shell pink. Gardens of single Japanese peonies were attractive as well as their more showy double cousins. Several odd peonies are to be seen at Cherry Hill. One is a yellow single peony hardly larger than a buttercup and its style greatly like it. For 10 years Winthrop Thurlow has been trying to combine its beauty with the pinks and creams of others. He is still trying.

Although peonies are the Cherry Hill specialties, there are many acres in evergreens, vines, fruit trees, roses, perennials, gladioli, and all kinds of growing plants.

All the Thurlows are active in horticultural societies. Winthrop Thurlow, besides being president of the national society, is a charter member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and secretary of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association. George Thurlow is trustee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Miss Susan Thurlow, sister of Winthrop and George, is also active in the work. The enthusiasm of this family for good peonies has brought them consistent wins ever since the Cherry Hill strains have been exhibited. There is a long list of awards since 1922.

Pavilions have been erected to shelter the crowds who gather, and these accommodations will probably be the largest. Visitors are loath to leave the place, and as the day begins to end and twilight shadows creep over the landscape flashlights are waved to illuminate the countless rows of blooms. The Thurlows are thinking of stringing electric lights next year.

PAROLES REFUSED DRINKING DRIVERS

State Board Bars Clemency to
Motorists Endangering Roads

Sanford Bates, commissioner of the department of corrections of Massachusetts, made public today the annual report of the board of parole for the year ending Sept. 30, 1923, showing that 275 prisoners had been held out of that of 2415 inmates of state institutions released on parole, nearly 1500 were serving sentences for drunkenness.

Frank A. Brooks is chairman of the board of parole and the other members are Hugo O. Peterson and George R. Stebbins. Their report to Mr. Bates, in part, follows:

It may be stated that for years past it has been the policy of the board not to release men on parole who were given short sentences for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor or driving in a manner to endanger the public. Sitting as the advisory board of pardons the board has considered 25 applications for pardon and reported on each case to His Excellency, the Governor.

The board feels that in view of the increasing number of motor vehicles in the State, the board has exercised its power with much care and discretion.

The board considered 167 cases at the State Prison and released 58 on parole and of this number 25 were paroled on the expiration of their minimum sentence, the remainder by statute. Of the number released from State Prison, five were revoked, four for indiscreet conduct and one for failure to report to the board.

At the Massachusetts Reformatory 414 were paroled and of this number 50 were revoked. At the reformatory for women 92 were paroled and eight of them revoked.

The total number released from the prison camp and hospital was 1220. Those who were paroled for indiscreet conduct and only one for the commission of crime. At the State Farm, where commitments are mostly for drunkenness, the number released was 1530. Of these paroled 419 were revoked, 356 of them for drunkenness, 31 for indiscreet conduct and only three for the commission of crime.

The board has granted permission to 109 paroled prisoners to leave the State of Massachusetts, all under proper supervision in other states.

HARVARD BRIDGE REPAIRS STARTED

"Xylophone Boards" Torn Up
and Inbound Traffic Diverted

Reconstruction of the Harvard Bridge began this morning with the detouring of inbound vehicular traffic over the temporary Cottage Farm Bridge and the dismantling of the footpath on the east side of the bridge. Outbound vehicular traffic was turned over upon the left of the street-car tracks.

Engineers in charge of the work said the old "musical planks" that have aroused the indignation of motorists for so long, would be torn up on the east side of the street railway tracks, first, and that the east side of the present narrow driveway would be replaced by a full width fixed span, steel stringers would be put in place of the wooden stringers now carrying the pavement, and that the pavement, granite blocks upon a heavy plank base, would then be laid upon the new stringers.

As soon as this east side of the bridge is finished, the road that vehicular traffic would be turned over to the right, and the west side of the street-car tracks would be reconstructed in a similar manner.

Temporary rails will then be laid upon the left, and the center will be rebuilt. Full street-car traffic and one-way vehicle traffic will be maintained at all times, they said.

The work on the bridge is to be finished by Dec. 31, according to the terms of the contract.

PROSPEROUS SHOE SEASON PREDICTED

Sponsor of Exposition in Boston
Forecast Active Trading—High
Heels Coming Back

Among shoe buyers the word has gone out that folks are going to begin to buy shoes again, and accordingly the trade is busily preparing to emerge from the quiet that has characterized it for the last four months. The buyers mean to be ready for the change. They mean that their customers shall be ready, too. An evidence of their determination lies in the forecast, made at Mechanics' Building this morning by officials of the New England Shoe and Leather Exposition and Style Show.

More buyers will attend this fifth annual show, which opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock than have attended any of the previous four.

A pronounced attempt to bring back high heels will be observed in the collection of styles on view for the four days of the show. High heels lost something of caste when the fashion for wearing sandals and oxfords with low heels swept over the country. Sandals and low-heeled shoes have been in the mode. Manufacturers found particular evidence of change this morning.

This morning the finishing touches were being put to the elaborate exhibits.

Soft hides in unfinished and finished states, black, tan and colored in nearly every hue of the rainbow, are exhibited by the dealers in hides. Shoe materials are exhibited in the form of jeweled buckles, cut steel and silver and oxidized silver buckles, and the fascinating rhinestone slipper with its sapphire heel, made by the Reynolds Company in Providence and exhibited as an example of trinket for window decoration, might have been worn by a Cinderella.

No radical changes are expected to be advocated in shoe styles this season but certain modifications in present styles are apparent. Firms making men's shoes are said to be going to advocate that every well-dressed man own nine pairs of shoes. Emphasis is being laid on the high tan shades for men as well as for women. Patterns following the most acceptable of the oxford and sandal styles of the last season will be adapted to shoes having slightly higher heels in order that Boston may not join Chicago in the dubious honor falling to cities whose women have the largest feet in the country. The oxford no longer is restricted to an ugly shoe of purely utilitarian appearance and use, with stumpy heels and somber and uninteresting upper. It is susceptible now of a considerable amount of variation, of cut-out and embellishment with perforations and is a style which many women find adaptable to a number of uses.

The question has been raised about the advantage of the so-called low-priced shoe shops which are increasing in number almost daily—shops with windows filled with shoes at a single price, and that a moderate one, and that seem to be exact copies of the shoes which, perchance only two or three dollars away, sell for three times the price asked by these shops. The actual difference between the cheaper and the more expensive shoes may lie in one less line of perforations, one less steel shank, some filling of the sole which escapes anything but the most critical scrutiny of practiced observers.

Among shoe men there is a tendency to look with increasing favor on the inexpensive shops. Women that patronize them tried to buy a half dozen pairs of shoes to the two or three the woman who buys at the more expensive shops permits herself in a winter or summer season. And it has been found that the inexpensive shoes, bought in any such quantity, and with latitude thus for frequent changing, satisfactorily hold their shape, and give all the appearance of smartness and neatness demanded by the woman who must be active in pursuits which do not admit of uncomfortable shoes.

GREEK EDUCATION CALLED OBSOLETE

Only 4 Years for Primary Schools
—Teaching So Defective 15
P. C. Leave School Illiterate

ATHENS, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Republican leaders believe that the public educational system in Greece has grown obsolete. The Minister of Education submitted to the National Assembly several important bills concerning the reorganization of the elementary and secondary schools of the origin of which dates back to the reign of King Othon and bears an altogether Bavarian character.

There are three grades of schools in Greece—the demotic or elementary, the Hellenic and the gymnasium. It is only lately that practical lycees and primary schools of six grades have been started. While the primary education in civilized countries is enjoying the special solicitude of the Government, here in Greece things are reversed. It is the higher education that draws to it the care of the authorities and drains the resources appropriated for education. The primary schools have been left in most deplorable plight, so much so that they have lost the confidence of the masses. Only four years have been assigned for primary education, whereas in England seven years have been set apart for the same purpose; nine years in France and eleven in Soviet Russia. The subsidy that these elementary schools are receiving from the State is wholly insufficient to bring about a satisfactory result. The law of the country says that elementary education is compulsory, but no special effort is made to enforce the law, so that it is very common to see children roaming idly in the streets. The methods employed in teaching are so defective that 15 per cent of the students are turned out as illiterate.

The secondary education is given in two kinds of schools—the Hellenic and the gymnasium. It has been the project of the authorities in late years to suppress the Hellenic schools and amalgamate their courses in those of the primary schools and the gymnasium.

CLOSER UNION WITH AMERICA AIM OF NEW AUSTRALIAN ENVOY

Newly Appointed Commissioner to United States Deems It Great Privilege to Further Existing Friendship

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., May 31.—J. A. M. Elder, who has been chosen to succeed Donald Mackinnon as Australian commissioner in the United States, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, though he has been 33 years in Australia. He is managing director of John Cooke & Co. Pty. Ltd., one of the largest meat exporting firms in the Commonwealth. He has been representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Commonwealth Board of Trade, has acted as honorary investigator for the Commonwealth of special trade problems affecting Australia, and is deputy chairman of the Australian Commission of the British Empire Exhibition.

In the last financial year Australia bought \$25,000,000 worth of goods from America, which purchased only \$9,000,000 worth of Australian produce. Among other things Mr. Elder will endeavor to make the balance of trade less markedly against the Commonwealth. But the development of trade is only one of his duties. In the course of an interview, after his appointment, he said:

It will be my duty to represent Australian interests in a broad general way, and in particular to do everything in my power to promote a closer relationship between ourselves and the Americans. In all the world, as I see it, there is nothing more to be desired in the interest of humanity than a sincere and permanent friendship between the Anglo-Saxons of the British Empire and the American Republic. I feel that it is a great privilege to contribute, as far as one individual can, to this splendid goal.

Mr. Elder has twice visited America, and what struck him on those visits was the close resemblance of the people and their habits of thought to Australians. "We already stand very near

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
Miss Winifred E. Williams, San Antonio, Tex.
Miss Wanda MacFadyen, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Marie A. Taylor, Cleveland, O.
Miss Lorna Burrows, Cleveland, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lovell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Marshall Olsen, Chicago, Ill.
Florence Jordan, Oakland, Calif.
R. C. Cowles, Hartford, Conn.
Clara MacLaurin, Berkeley, Calif.
Emma M. Cooper, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. F. C. Flint, Cincinnati, O.
Walter N. Smith, Boston, Mass.
Lee John Hughes, Pasadena, Kan.
Mrs. Cleland Blackburn, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. F. P. Mock, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Joseph H. Long, Hamilton, O.
Mrs. Marjorie Lukworthy, Stratford, Ont.
Mrs. Carrie M. Drake, Fort Dodge, Ia.
Mrs. D. R. McInnis, New Orleans, La.
Grace Campbell, Waukena, Calif.
Edna F. Vincent, North Hudson, N. J.

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Venezelist cabinets were eager to reform education, but their labors were wrecked by the outbreak of the World War. The present Minister of Instruction, Mr. Lymheropoulos, has declared in the Chamber that any further hesitation in this vital matter would be criminal. He proposes that primary education shall include six grades instead of four, giving sufficient instruction to pupils to enable them to pursue superior studies. These primary schools will be supplemented by schools of three grades, specially entitled to prepare subordinate officials.

There is a deficiency of 5000 in the numbers of the teaching staff. The existing normal schools are insufficient to cope with the situation. It is proposed to raise their number to 20 and have six classes instead of three. The graduates of the primary schools will be helped and encouraged to take normal school courses, and in order to secure an efficient teaching staff for these 20 normal schools, 100 selected students will be sent to Europe for special studies.

Secondary education for women is greatly neglected by the state, but private efforts have always been directed toward meeting this need. In 1840 an Epirote merchant, named Arskakis, established in Athens a girls' school for girls, which ever since has shown considerable activity and good result. It has founded different branches in the provinces and islands. Efforts are being made to keep the army from interfering in the political controversies of the country. It is hoped that similar efforts will be made to stamp out the partisan spirit from all educational institutions. Teachers and students too often neglect their proper business and engage in political and destructive polemics.

VETERANS SAIL FOR EUROPE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—On board the United States steamship America, which steamed from this port Saturday, were the first American veterans of the World War to take advantage of the American line's special tours for service men. They will make a 30-day trip, visiting among other places, the French battlefields. The French Government is co-operating by suspending its visa regulations in the veterans' behalf.

Notwithstanding this evidence of increased activity, which corresponded, of course, with a considerable revival in the economic life of the country, Mr. Andreev pointed out a whole series of mistakes and failures which characterized the work of the co-operatives.

The failure of the co-operatives to capture a dominant position in the field of retail trade is sufficient indicated by the fact that five-sixths of the retail trade of the country is in the hands of private individuals. Mr. Andreev pointed out that this proportion was even greater in some regions, that in the Ukraine, for instance, 87 per cent of the retail trade is in private hands.

Causes Are Analyzed
Mr. Andreev analyzed in detail the causes of the backwardness of the co-operatives in retail trade. In the first place they enlisted as members only a small proportion, estimated at 7 per cent, of the population of the country. Then they had not outlived certain bad habits which they inherited from the period of so-called military communism. At this time all trade was nationalized, and the co-operatives altogether lost their character of voluntary associations, becoming mere organs of state supply. Under these conditions the co-operatives had no interest in adapting themselves to the market or in serving the interests of their members. The period of military communism has passed; but the co-operatives have not adapted their psychology and methods of work to the new conditions.

Especially unfavorable to successful trading was the rigidly bureaucratic character of the co-operative structure. Every article had to pass through several stages, accumulating overhead costs all the time, before it reached the consumer. Mr. Andreev gave a practical illustration of this point. A measure of cotton goods, which cost 36 kopecks when it left the factory, cost 35½ when it reached the Moscow warehouse of the Centrosyuz, 54 when it reached a large town in the Donetz Basin, 59 in a smaller center and 77 by the time it reached the peasant village.

Service Lost Sight Of
Another mistake of the co-operatives has been their tendency to engage

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Among the visitors to the European Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor in London Saturday were the following:
Mrs. Haskell, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. and Miss Meade, Pasadena, Calif.

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RUSSIA PLANS TO STRENGTHEN ITS CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM

Frank Analysis of Defects Leads to Specific Resolutions for Reforms, Especially Aiding Peasants

MOSCOW, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—One of the last articles which Nikolai Lenin wrote before his final retirement in the spring of 1923 was a fervent plea to strengthen the Russian co-operative organizations. Any such commandment of Mr. Lenin possesses almost magical authority for the Russian Communists and during the last year the problem of building up efficient co-operatives has been very much to the fore in all party discussions.

The tendency to discuss ways and means of strengthening the co-operatives has no doubt been strengthened by the fact that the co-operative movement, under its recent management, has displayed many defects and weak points. A frank analysis of these defects, together with an outline of projected reforms constituted the gist of an informative report on the Russian co-operative movement which was made before the recent Party Congress by Mr. Andreev, a member of the Party Central Committee.

Mr. Andreev first of all insisted that co-operation is the salvation of the poor peasants from economic enslavement by their richer neighbors. Only by co-operative purchases of seeds, draft animals and farm machinery is the poor peasant able to escape from the necessity of renting these articles, at ruinous terms of interest, from the "Kulaks" or "fists," the expressive Russian name for the rich peasant who gets the whole village community in his grip.

Two Types of Organization

There are two main types of co-operative organization in Russia at the present time. There is the Centrosyuz, a consumers' co-operative body existing before the revolution. The turnover of the Centrosyuz increased from 306,000,000 rubles in 1921-1922 to 496,000,000 in 1922-1923. Then there is the much less developed "Agricultural Co-operative," a peasant producers' organization. Its capital increased from 7,000,000 to 23,000,000 rubles over the same period of time.

Notwithstanding this evidence of increased activity, which corresponded, of course, with a considerable revival in the economic life of the country, Mr. Andreev pointed out a whole series of mistakes and failures which characterized the work of the co-operatives. The failure of the co-operatives to capture a dominant position in the field of retail trade is sufficient indicated by the fact that five-sixths of the retail trade of the country is in the hands of private individuals. Mr. Andreev pointed out that this proportion was even greater in some regions, that in the Ukraine, for instance, 87 per cent of the retail trade is in private hands.

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In ordinary commercial enterprises which had nothing to do with the serving their members. They traded and speculated in lumber and in such luxury articles as wines, perfumes, canned goods, etc., often neglecting to provide their members with staple articles of mass consumption. Moreover, they failed to develop efficient management. Mr. Andreev cited many cases in which the co-operatives employed a disproportionate number of clerks and office workers, thereby swelling their overhead charges and making it difficult to compete successfully with private traders.

Mr. Andreev's report, which was adopted in the form of a corresponding resolution by the Congress, made several constructive recommendations. The organization of the co-operatives is to be decentralized; the chase after commercial advantages at the expense of the interests of the members is to be given up; the Centrosyuz and the Agricultural Co-operative are to observe clearly marked-out spheres of action. The former is to conquer, so far as possible, the field of retail trade; the latter is to organize the peasants for buying and selling purposes. The co-operatives are also urged to enter the field of housing, where conditions in the Russian industrial centers are extremely bad, due to the long cessation of building operations.

The report at next year's Party Congress will perhaps indicate whether or how far the co-operatives have overcome the mistakes and failures of their previous policy and fulfilled the functions which Mr. Andreev's speech outlined for them.

VALUE OF LEAGUE BECOMES GREATER

Small Causes of Friction Removed, While Constructive Aid Is Given in Larger Matters

GENEVA, June 25 (Special Correspondence)—The growing authority and importance of the League of Nations and the practical value of its services in the relations between nations become more and more evident at each succeeding meeting of the Council. One after another, small causes of friction are removed, while in larger matters of reconstruction the League's aid appears to be efficacious where other efforts fail.

The twenty-ninth session of the Council, which was held in Geneva recently, dealt with a number of questions of importance, in addition to the new scheme recently brought into operation for the economic restoration of Hungary and the situation of Austria under the scheme which has now been in operation some 18 months.

The Council's High Commissioner, Dr. Nansen, presented three reports concerning Russian, Greek and Armenian refugees respectively. As no formal agreement had so far been possible with the Soviet Government permitting the repatriation of the Russian refugees, it was necessary to consider means of finding them employment. In Dr. Nansen's opinion, the International Labor Office was best situated to undertake this work, which involved the intricate questions of labor and emigration, the office being also interested in precautions being taken that the refugees should not be exploited.

The governing body of the International Labor Office, who had been informed of Dr. Nansen's proposal, had not expressed any definite view, and as it was sitting at the time of the Council's minutes on the subject were forwarded to it. The Monitor representative has since learned that the governing body took no definite decision, but agreed to make further inquiries, and there appears room for doubt whether the office will accept the onerous task suggested to it.

As regards the Greek refugees, the High Commissioner was authorized to draw the attention of charitable organizations to the need of continuing their work during the arrangement for the proposed loan and the final settlement. There are more than 600,000 refugees requiring help. As to the Armenian refugees, a suggested form of identity certificate to serve as passports was recommended to the states members of the League, having been found very useful in the case of Russian refugees, in enabling freer movement in search of employment.

The Council also recommended the continuance of the work in favor of the famine-stricken population in northern Albania.

A question definitely settled at this session was that of the German minorities in Poland, an agreement having been reached on the payment of a round sum by way of indemnity, the money to be distributed by a representative of the Polish Government in conjunction with a representative of the colonists themselves. With regard to the Polish nationality, negotiations are at present proceeding at Vienna, between the German and the Polish governments. In view of certain complaints which had been received from the Polish representatives, Count Skrzynski, renewed before the Council the declaration made last March by which the Polish Government undertook to abstain from prejudicial action in individual cases.

Regarding the question of armaments, the president, Eduard Benes, reported the results of the Rome conference, and on his recommendation it was decided to submit the question of procedure to be followed to the next assembly, the experts having failed to find a basis of agreement.

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DANES CELEBRATE BY OPENING JAILS

Anniversary Observed by Reprising 39 Prisoners

COPENHAGEN, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Social-Democratic Government has celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Danish constitution in a novel manner, by releasing 39 prisoners, some of whom were sentenced to penal servitude for life and by foregoing claims for refund of grants in aid for poor law relief.

The prisoners have in all cases been pardoned to the full satisfaction, one during 22 years, of the prison authorities and hopes are entertained that they will earnestly endeavor to lead a new life, to which end help is forthcoming.

The anniversary was also made the occasion for political meetings all over the country. All the ministers save the Foreign Secretary held forth. The Prime Minister more especially denounced the Landsting. He declared that should the partial election this autumn not make it more pliable, the conservatives and the Left Party will find out that there are other means of getting the will of the majority of electors respected.

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South African Farmers Menace Addo Elephant With Extinction

Forest Giants, Gradually Shut Off From Water by River-side Farms, Work Immense Havoc in Times of Drought

CAPE TOWN, June 11 (Special Correspondence)—For some time alarm has been expressed in South Africa at the rapid disappearance of big game, and particularly of elephants. Big game hunters, combined with farmers, have been ruthlessly destroying rhinoceroses, elephants, and zebras, until the whole of South Africa has become a wilderness so far as animals are concerned.

Attention has been called recently to the danger of extermination of the famous Addo elephant. Colonel Deney's Reitz, the Minister for Lands, has in view a remarkable project in connection with the great bushlands of Addo, the home of the elephant and the South African buffalo from time immemorial. The plan is to demarcate a large area of the Addo bush as an elephant reserve, and to convert it into a huge national park.

An area in the demarcated lands would be inclosed to preserve the descendants of the elephant herds that have roamed the forests of the eastern province with other game since prehistoric days. It has been said that when the approach of the Addo and the Addo elephant you have to try to get behind the veil of thousands of years, as all about the Algoa and its immediate neighborhood have been discovered extraordinary evidences of the presence of prehistoric man—evidence, too, that wild game and forest beasts in large numbers had here their happy hunting grounds.

It is claimed for the Addo elephants that they present an interest that must not be lost to natural science. When the decision was made some time ago to effect a partial destruction of the herds, owing to the danger they threatened to the neighboring farms, a sufficiently broad view was not taken, it is complained, of the whole subject in its national and scientific relations. Major Pretorius, who had charge of the partial destruction of the herds, is the authority for the statement that the Addo elephants are lower in stature but broader than the ordinary forest elephants. He discovered that 70 per cent of them were tussockless as against 4 per cent of the elephants in the interior. The size for the tusks is the authority for the statement that the Addo elephants are lower in stature but broader than the ordinary forest elephants. He discovered that 70 per cent of them were tussockless as against 4 per cent of the elephants in the interior. The size for the tusks is the authority for the statement that the Addo elephants are lower in stature but broader than the ordinary forest elephants. He discovered that 70 per cent of them were tussockless as against 4 per cent of the elephants in the interior.

The reasons for the low stature and compactness of the Addo elephant, and the elimination of its tusks were to make it less conspicuous in the comparatively low bush, and to give it greater efficiency in forcing a path through the tangled and dense interwoven trees and shrubs. In the tragic isolation of his present position, with man intent upon his complete and final extinction, the Addo elephant stands unique in Africa, and although no definite estimate has yet been made of the number still existing, it is generally computed that about 30 to 40 species remain today.

The Addo elephant has lived a checkered existence. In 1859 some 150,000 morgen were used as an elephant reserve, but in consequence of the lands being sold by the Crown to

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settlers the area is now reduced to 4000 morgen. In the old days the elephants had all the water they required, and when in time of drought the natural dams dried up, they still had access to the Sundays River. With the encroachment of the farmers, who, as was only natural, selected first the sites of the natural dams, the elephant was forced to travel outside the reserve to satisfy his wants. Later the farm fences completely encircled his haunts. Thus it was that, trampling madly, he thundered down upon the slender barricades, crashing through them and wrecking gardens and even buildings on his way to the old dams. The resultant financial losses and the constant risks led to an outcry against the elephant, who was driven farther and farther back, and finally the herds were decimated by the hunter's rifle.

The few elephants now left have an assured water supply. To leave them as they are, however, is cruel, because the water supply is apt to disappear in times of drought, when they invade the settlers' lands.

Colonel Reitz's idea is that suitable lands should be acquired and added to the reserve so that wells can be sunk and dams constructed for the benefit of the elephants and buffalo, thus eliminating the dangers of a water famine. The whole area would then be fenced in in a substantial manner, and would become a national park in which the elephant and buffalo and other wild game could be seen roaming about in natural surroundings.

More akin to the Addo project is the game park adjoining the Matopos park in Rhodesia. It is an inclosure of about 750 acres of ground, including kopjes, bush veld, and river frontage, in which have been placed from time to time a number of wild animals, which run free except for the restraint of 7½ feet of fence.

One camel looks somewhat out of place, but he is the sole surviving representative of a large number brought to Rhodesia about the year 1903, with a view to providing transport. The camel, however, proved quite unsuitable for Rhodesian conditions.

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AERONAUTICS

By R. P. WARNER

European Airplane Racing

EACH of the principal allied and associated nations in the late war has now its own speed champion-ship of the air. America has the Pulitzer Trophy, shortly to be competed for the fifth time. Britain has the aerial Derby, of even more historic lineage, although that is rather a cross-country race around London than a direct parallel to the Pulitzer event, the course being a somewhat dangerous one for pure racing machines landing at from 70 to 90 miles an hour. In France the classic competition at present is that for the Beaumont Cup. There is no truly international event to have the significance in aeronautics that the America's Cup has in yachting or the Davis Cup in tennis. The first attempt at providing one was made by James Gordon Bennett, and the competition for the cup that bore his name was of international and intercontinental scope before the war, but after the armistice it became a French monopoly. Flying as a sport was more highly regarded in France than elsewhere, and the French had the advantage, too, of having the aviation on their own soil, as they had been the last to win before the war. The building of a modern racing airplane is an expensive undertaking, much more than when Glenn Curtiss won the first Bennett race at Rheims in 1909, and when to the expenses of construction are added those of long-distance transportation of the machine, its auxiliary equipment, and its entourage of attendants, the totals become so formidable that hardly any manufacturer would feel justified in assuming them on his own account in the present debilitated state of the industry. International competition on a large scale is likely to flourish only with governmental support of some sort.

French Victories

The excellence of the French product, combined with the heaviness of the financial burden on any foreigner who would race in France, resulted in the early compilation of three victories by French pilots and airplanes and the permanent retirement of the cup from competition in accordance with the deed of gift. The Bennett Cup succeeded that offered by M. Henri Deutsch, and that, too, fell to the Aero Club of France after a series of French walk-overs. Now it, in turn, has been replaced by the Beaumont Cup, which seems likely to do the same.

In the first race for that trophy, scheduled to be held last autumn, but one competitor appeared on the field and he refused to race. The second, a hollow victory. In the second, which took place on June 23 at Istres, the Marseilles aerodrome, five machines were entered, three appeared on the field, two crossed the starting line, and but one finished. The lack of competition did not, however, by any means deprive the race of its interest. The winner was, as usual in French races, Sadi Lecointe, popularly denominated "ace of speed." The speed, while it beat the previous record, was far short of the figures set up for the shorter distances by Lieutenants Williams and Brown at St. Louis last fall. The average speed was 132 miles an hour, seven percent below the highest mean over a closed circuit, made by Maughan at Detroit in 1922, and more than 20 per cent below the average with which Williams won the Pulitzer race of 1923. If international racing does start up again, as seems possible since strenuous efforts have been made to secure the participation of certain French and Italian pilots in the Pulitzer race at Dayton, American machines appear quite safe from serious rivalry by any European products now existing. Lecointe's performance had, however, one rather exceptional feature which enabled him to escape with one of the world's records that was brought to America in the army's great drive of a year ago. Instead of starting out with barely enough gasoline to finish the course, he carried a large reserve, considerably more than the tanks of most racing airplanes would afford space to house, and continued after finishing the prescribed distance, until he had completed 500 kilometers (311 miles), a distance which he covered in a little under one hour and 38 minutes, tipping 13 minutes from the time made by Lieutenant Pearson at Dayton. The feat was a notable one, and the new record is likely to prove exceedingly hard to beat. Only three other airplanes now existing are capable of the speed required to equal Lecointe's figure, and none of them have anywhere near the necessary fuel capacity.

French Standardization

The airplane that won the Beaumont cup was of the type on which French designers have tended to standardize.

for racing service. A monoplane with an embryonic lower wing mounted on the axle, it differs from racing monoplane of recent American design in that the wings are of thin section, as on the biplanes which now hold all speed records, and are braced by struts running upward and outward from the landing gear. A point-by-point comparison of the two systems of wing arrangement, assuming thin wing sections to be used in all cases, seems to show a pronounced advantage for the biplane for racing if landing speeds are to be kept as low as the rules now require. The merits of the monoplane become relatively more marked as the ratio of maximum speed to landing speed decreases, but since the maximum speeds of airplanes are likely to go on increasing more rapidly than the permissible minima, and the spread between the two extremes will therefore continue to widen, the position of the biplane should become progressively more favorable.

The most striking features of the Nieuport airplane that Lecointe flew are to be found, not in the structure proper, but in the power plant and its auxiliaries. For the first time, a successful French racing machine has been equipped with a 12-cylinder engine with the cylinder blocks in V formation. Long faithful to the eight-cylinder type, the engineers of the Hispano-Suiza company appear finally to have

WEST AUSTRALIAN AIR SERVICE TO COVER 4000 MILES A WEEK

Larger Machines Being Purchased to Cope With Rapidly Increasing Commercial Traffic

PERTH, W. Aust., May 27 (Special Correspondence).—Commercial aviation here has been a great success; so much so that larger machines are now being purchased to cope with the rapidly increasing traffic. Maj. N. Brearley of Airways, Ltd., is sailing next month for England to complete arrangements for the new fleet. The improved airplane will carry four passengers in an exceptionally roomy cabin, and it will be specially constructed for this, the longest permanent air route in the British Empire.

Since the extension of the line to Perth, the passenger traffic between Carnarvon and Perth has trebled, and scarcely a week passes without some people being unable to obtain seats. The air service covers long stretches of pastoral and cattle country, and those on the stations regard it as a wonderful privilege to make fairly frequent trips to the cities. The Madras Government is trying the effects of prohibition among the hill tribes of the Nilgiris (the mountains in southern India). Partly as the result of an increasing consumption of intoxicating liquors, hill tribes are steadily dwindling in numbers while their economic condition is deteriorating.

Pursuant to a prolonged investigation the Minister for Excise in the Madras Government decided to introduce a temporary measure of prohibition and from April 1 it is forbidden to sell liquors of any kind to the hill tribes, chief of which are the picturesque Todas and the Badagas. The latter tribe welcomes the experiment. Lately a considerable number of the young men of the tribe have given much time to touring the villages preaching the temperance crusade on the ground that unless something is done the community will be in a hopeless economic condition.

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come to the conclusion that it is impracticable to push the power up still farther without incurring excessive trouble with engine vibration or disproportionate increase of the frontal area which must be pushed through the air, and in going from 150 to 400 horsepower they have accordingly adopted the cylinder arrangement already used by Curtiss, Wright, and Packard, builders of America's racing engines.

The Wing Radiator

More surprising than the change of engine form is the abandonment of the wing radiator. Sadi's mount of 1923 had the radiating surface on the wing, the cooling water being contained between corrugated metal plates, taking the place of the usual fabric covering, just as in the Curtiss and other American racing airplanes of the last two years. Now the Nieuport firm has gone back to a free-air radiator attached to a strut and stream lined around. Whether because of troubles actually experienced with wing radiators or because of the supposed impossibility of finding room on the surface of the wing for the cooling surface needed by so large an engine is not clear. American experience has shown the wing radiator subject to a variety of mishaps, but it has shown also, and very conclusively, that the use of that form of cooling system is worth 15 miles an hour on the maximum speed.

Unlimited or slightly restricted speed events, such as the Beaumont and Pulitzer races, are outliving their usefulness except as a means of trying out new designs destined for ultimate adaptation to military use. They have no bearing on commercial flying, and they should be increasingly supplemented, if not ultimately supplanted, by competitions involving definite limitations on power, load carried, or fuel consumption. The program of the Dayton meet shows, by the number and range of the events, clear realization of that fact.

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MOROCCO IS ISSUE FOR THE LEAGUE

Time Not Yet Ripe, However, for Submission of Rifian Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 3.—"Another problem which will ultimately have to be solved by the League of Nations" was how an Englishman with considerable knowledge of Morocco described the struggle between the Spaniards and Rifians which, as usual during the summer, has again emerged into prominence. He added, however, that he was afraid the time was not yet ripe for the League to take a hand.

Asked about the recently published letters from the Secretary-General of the Spanish Protectorate, Señor Saavedra, to Sid Mohammed ben Mohammed Azagan, who is the Rifian leader, Abdel Krim's Foreign Minister, and the latter's reply, The Christian Science Monitor informant said that these tended to confirm his estimate of the situation. The Spaniards looked on the Moors as barbarians, and the Moors, remembering the time when they were the rulers of Spain, decline to accept the Spanish estimate. In fact they regard themselves not as inferior with this mission. Many of them still have the keys of the houses their ancestors lived in in Seville, Granada and other Spanish towns, and look forward to the day when they will take those keys back to Spain as conquerors.

Letter an Ultimatum

The two letters just referred to were written last year and have recently been published for the first time, by the London Times. The letter from the Spanish Secretary-General offers "a kind of independence, economic and administrative to the Rifian tribes" and demands a reply "within 48 hours." If, however, the Rifians "continue in error, Spain will adopt every means to put down this rebellion in a way that is less her choice than her duty to the civilized powers that entrusted her with this mission."

Abdel Krim's reply through his foreign minister to this ultimatum stated that "the Rifian Government, established upon modern ideas and on the principles of civilization, considers itself independent politically and economically" and adds "We have never recognized this protectorate and we never shall recognize it." It expresses surprise that Spain should choose the path of "ignoring all the humane and legal doctrines of universal law such as are contained in the Treaty of Versailles, the makers of which 'gave to all nations, even the smallest, the rights of self-government.'"

No More to Be Said

This being the attitude of the contestants there was, of course, no more to be said, and according to The Christian Science Monitor's informant not only is this still true but it is likely to remain so for some time. Indeed he thought the position would have to become worse before it got better. On the one hand, the Spanish officials, he said, are apt to make life unbearable for those under them, and the soldiers indulge in a great deal of entirely unnecessary and wanton destruction in the course of their campaign. He has himself seen how win-

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downs had been cut out of houses and doors torn off their hinges apparently merely for the pleasure of watching them burn. Nor are the Spanish methods of warfare always above reproach, while as a crowning difficulty the country is mountainous and inhospitable—extremely suitable for a guerrilla campaign such as is waged by the Rifians.

On the other hand, the Rifians themselves are an untamable race. They love fighting and their history is one of warfare down from, and even before, the time of their mythical hero Goliath—they claim to be descended from the ancient Philistines—who according to their legend was foully slain by a little Jewish boy. They are entirely uneducated with the exception of Abdel Krim himself and one of two others who are not numerous enough to form an efficient peace time administration. Hence spasmodic fighting will go on until one side or the other is tired of it, and that side is not likely to be the Rifians. Peace only possible way of obtaining peace with dignity is for both sides to agree to submit to the arbitration of the League of Nations, and this they are not yet prepared to do.

HAGUE INTRODUCES BILL FOR REVISION OF IMPORT TARIFF

THE HAGUE, June 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Government has introduced a bill for a thorough revision of the tariff for import duties. According to the existing tariff a maximum of 5 per cent was levied. This amount is raised to 8 per cent in the new tariff. As a general rule the tariff now in force aims at the free admittance of raw materials, while the taxation on half-finished goods is lower than the maximum, and the maximum is charged on finished products only. In practice, the existing tariff proved to possess great technical flaws which rendered its application rather elastic. It also led, in several instances, to a misuse of protection. For instance, some parts of machinery were taxed, while the completed engines, which were made up of some of these very parts, were allowed free import.

The new bill does not aim at a change in the basis of the existing tariff act. It increases the number of articles which are free from import duties, and restricts the duty chiefly on the so-called "shop articles," that is articles to be sold direct by retail. As it is not always possible to determine when an article ceases to be retail, the bill proposes to fix a weight limit. Thus, for packed articles, a maximum taxable weight of 1200 grams has been fixed. For various apparatus a maximum weight of five kilograms is given.

OHIO STATE CADETS WIN HONOR
COLUMBUS, O., July 8 (Special Correspondence).—After a lapse of a year, the cadet brigade at the Ohio State University again has been placed on the list of 10 "distinguished colleges" of the United States. It is the tenth time in 11 years that Ohio State has been on the honor list.

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SUNSET STORIES

A Visit to Mrs. Alligator

THE baby elephant, Hutee Boy, and began asking questions: "Have you named them yet? How can you tell which is who? What do they eat? Did they really come out of the eggs in the mud nest? May I help take care of them?"

The baby alligators climbed all over the little elephant, who was nearly as big as a mountain to them, for they were no larger than lizards. While the little alligators were playing with Hutee Boy, their mother swam into the river to get some fish for their breakfast. In a few minutes she heard the little elephant trumpeting and squealing. She hurried back to see what was the matter, and found Hutee Boy stamping and snorting, while the little alligators wriggled away laughing. Suddenly he blew a stream of water through his trunk and out shot a mischievous little alligator. In a few minutes he heard the little elephant trumpeting and squealing. She hurried back to see what was the matter, and found Hutee Boy stamping and snorting, while the little alligators wriggled away laughing. Suddenly he blew a stream of water through his trunk and out shot a mischievous little alligator. In a few minutes he heard the little elephant trumpeting and squealing. 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THE RADIO PAGE

SUGGESTION OFFERED FOR NEW
FOUR-TUBE REFLEX EQUIPMENTDetailed Instruction and Chart Provided for Construction
of Novel Outfit—Not Difficult

Reflex enthusiasts who followed our first series starting with a one-tube set may be interested in seeing how a circuit may be expanded. Today a diagram of a four-tube reflex is shown. This is simply the three-tube reflex with an extra stage of radio frequency added to it.

We now begin to get into so many tubes that the set is not inherently stable so that a potentiometer is necessary to bring in the desired stations. The only parts needed to make the three-tube reflex into this reflex are a tube-socket and an untuned radio frequency transformer.

The same tuned transformers we first specified are used as indicated. Since publishing the directions for making these we have found that the makes of honeycomb coils vary so much that it may be found advisable to use a 75-turn coil for the secondary. For those who missed the previous instructions the following details are given.

Take a 75-turn honeycomb coil (this may be reduced to 65 turns if the lower wavelengths cannot be reached) and around this place a piece of bristol board or heavy writing paper the width of the coil. Over this insulation wrap 10 turns of No. 28 D. C. wire, which will be used for the primary of the transformer and are shown by the short windings in the diagram. If the 199 type of tube is used, more turns on the primary may be tried, up to 15. This is likely to make the set more unstable, but with a potentiometer control such as is used in the set described today, the extra turns should not offer difficulty.

Be sure that the untuned radio frequency transformers are of the best quality, giving good amplification over the whole band of radiocasting wavelengths. The set may be used with a loop although, as previously

stated, a loop will not begin to pick up the amount of energy that an antenna will.

If a loop antenna is used it should be connected to the points marked "X" in the grid circuit of the first tube. A good way to do would be to have a jack arrangement so that the loop may be plugged in thereby disconnecting the antenna coupling system. Another way which might prove simpler for some to construct would be a double pole, double throw switch connected so as to serve the same purpose.

In case this is used the loop is left fastened to two of the outside posts of the switch. Then the grid circuit is connected to the center poles and the antenna coupling system to the two other outside poles. When the switch is thrown to one side, the loop is connected into the circuit while contact with the other side provides the antenna connection.

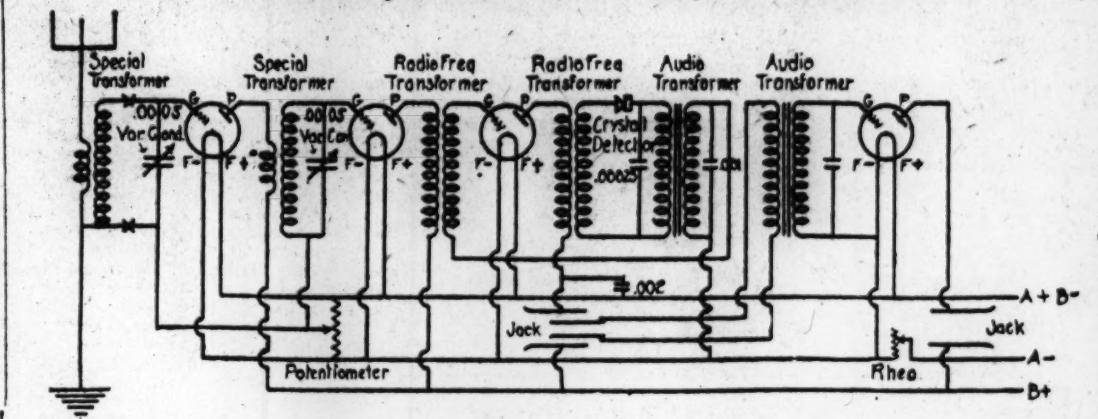
Question Box

124. I am enjoying the new addition to the Monitor, the Radio Page and am very much interested in the new Browning transformer. Is the set sufficiently advanced or perfected so that I may construct it for myself and others? I have had considerable experience in constructing neodymium sets of several types and I am sure that with the new transformer some fine results may be had. Can this transformer be used in constructing the neodymium circuit and how many should be used? C. E. B. Leominster, Mass.

(Ans.) The circuit using the Browning transformer is perfect for general use. The method used in building this set for other than the factory-built regenerators are right up to specifications while many home-built ones, while approaching it, do not measure up quite as well.

A transformer for neodymium or tuned radio frequency circuits is being designed

4-Tube Reflex Set Uses Loop or Antenna



This Diagram if Compared With the Diagram, Previously Published, of the Three-Tube Reflex and Studied Carefully Will Show How the Addition of the Extra Stage of Untuned Radio Frequency is Made. The Two "X" Marks in the Grid Circuit of the First Tube Mark the Places Where the Loop Should Be Connected, and the Antenna Transformer, or Coupler, Disconnected.

by Mr. Browning and we will carry full details regarding it when completed. In its present form the regenerator is not useful in a neodymium circuit.

125. I am interested in the Monitor Radio Page and have read about the reflex sets with great interest. I am anxious to know if the special transformers made of honeycomb coils can be used in place of the straight-wound coils in the Harkness set? R. B. Norwood, O.

(Ans.) The special transformers mentioned may be used in the Harkness circuit in place of the coils you mention.

126. I am a constant reader of your page and I am very much interested in your new V-H 50. At present I have a Rialta reflex which I constructed myself. It employs one WD-12 tube, a variometer and a 25 plate condenser. The audio transformer has a 10:1 ratio and the radio transformer is a Rialta. Is there any way, without buying any more parts, that I can employ your idea using the tapped feedback?—R. C. J., East Orange, N. J.

(Ans.) You may use all your present parts in this reflex with the exception of the variometer. The home-wound coil takes the place of that instrument. The only point in question is your audio transformer. We have not made up this set with a 10:1 transformer, but we believe that it should work out nicely. The important thing in this case would be to try fixed condensers of different capacities across the primary and secondary of the transformer. The set should operate well using these parts. Let us hear how it works out.

British Radio Notes

London, July 11.—Ceylon has got to work on radio-casting. This is to be under state control though not necessarily operated by the state. Licenses for listening sets will be issued by the government, and the wireless station at Colombo will undertake the radiocasting.

Bombay, too, recently inaugurated its radiocasting career when its first concert was given out to possessors of wireless sets. Bombay has started a radio club which, besides giving all the amenities of an ordinary club, will make a feature of wireless apparatus and literature. Programs will be radiocast three times a week, as well as the daily newspapers and Reuters' agency.

The Esperantists have not been slow to appreciate the chance which radiocasting has given them to popularize their universal language. There are many who hold that English will be the universal language of the future, and that the time spent in learning Esperanto would be better employed in learning English. The May issue of the Esperanto Journal, International Language, was a special wireless number.

From Johannesburg comes the news that Grant Dalton listened from 2:45 a. m. to 5:30 a. m. to Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Mikado," being performed at the New York Theatre, which was generally very clear, especially the solos and duets, was through a four-valve set with one high frequency detector and two low tuning in was on a wavelength of between 115 and 120 meters from the high power experimental station WGY, General Electric Company of Schenectady.

George Dowding, one of the inventors of the "Undine" circuit, speaking at Liverpool, paid a tribute to the excellent description of the invention in The Christian Science Monitor, May 22, and also expressed his appreciation of the way in which the professional of Harvard University had examined his work.

Dr. Steidl of Berlin is stated to have perfected an arrangement by which the ordinary telephone subscriber may listen to opera. Dr. Steidl's invention includes providing each member of the orchestra with a microphone, so that each instrument is heard in its proper proportion to the whole volume of sound.

On the occasion of the opening of the Liverpool 6LV Station, greetings went through the ether from all the

other stations and were simultaneously relayed: pure Welsh was heard from Cardiff, Scottish from Glasgow and Aberdeen, Yorkshire from Manchester and Sheffield and what the Londoners would call "plain English" from ELO and Bournemouth.

Following on the appointment by the Board of Education of one of its inspectors to collaborate with the British Broadcasting Company, the latter has offered its resources to Manchester for both schools and adult study circles. It looks as if radiocasting by loud speaker for educational purposes has come to stay.

Although the Postmaster-General did not actually in so many words pay a tribute to the British Broadcasting Company's work in transmitting daily weather forecasts, there is no room for doubt that this is what he meant when he announced the discontinuance of the service of well-organized distribution stations, and obtaining for the members of the club all possible facilities for the purchase of apparatus, and for obtaining the necessary licenses.

The society's activity is so far limited by the fact that while a person or an organization may purchase a radio outfit, it is up to the present time, impossible to obtain the Government's sanction to use it. The scope of the new club will, therefore, undoubtedly be more educational than otherwise, until the Italian Government announces its decision relative to radio work in that country.

ITALIANS SPONSOR RADIO IMPROVEMENT

ROME, Italy, June 28.—The Italian society "Amici del Radio" has constituted a new branch of the activities, the "Radio Club Lombardo," with headquarters at Milan, and with sections in other cities and towns of Lombardy. It appears to be the intention of the organization to encourage students and amateurs of radio communication to advance the adoption and improvement of radio, promoting and supporting the erection of well-organized distribution stations, and obtaining for the members of the club all possible facilities for the purchase of apparatus, and for obtaining the necessary licenses.

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LIGHT AND POWER FIRMS WILL
LEND AID TO RADIO INTERESTSJ. A. Vahey of Boston Edison Company Assures Co-
operation to Harmonize Receiving Conditions

NEW YORK, July 14.—At a meeting of the Interfering Radiation Conference, held at the Engineers' Club, Tuesday, July 8, J. A. Vahey of the Boston Edison Company, who is a member of the committee on inductive co-ordination of the National Electric Light Association, pointed out what the light and power companies had already done toward running down interference complaints. He outlined plans that will assist radio engineers and manufacturers to keep inductive interference down to a minimum.

Mr. Vahey further signified the desire of the light and power companies to co-operate in every way with leaders in the radio world to harmonize conditions surrounding radio reception by becoming a member of the conference. The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Radio Association, with which the Interfering Radiation Conference has affiliated in an effort to promote better reception for the radio public. Mr. Vahey said further:

"A large amount of unjust criticism has been leveled against light and power companies, and we have gone considerably out of our way to not only defend our position in the matter but show radio fans that a good deal of the blame is due to their own lack of knowledge. For instance, sets with loops have been mounted on living room tables directly under powerful electric lights which cause a hum in the phones and loud speaker. They have also been installed near electric wires carrying audio-frequency current."

"Many of the electrical household appliances such as bed warmers, vacuum cleaners, etc., which are normal in their operation, are responsible for a good many complaints. In fact, only 10 per cent of the complaints about power line leakage are found upon investigation to be the cause of trouble. It is a mistaken notion that electricity is lost from power lines when radio noises are heard, and we are just as glad as the radio fan to find a cracked insulator or other faulty appliance that is causing radio disturbance."

Mr. Vahey has spent the last six months investigating complaints and has compiled an immense amount of interesting data which he will incorporate in a series of articles which will be given wide distribution.

by the American Radio Association in an effort to inform the public how it can co-operate and eliminate radio interference.

RADIO ASSOCIATION
SEEKING MEMBERS

"One thousand new members" is the slogan given out by Sanford L. Cahn, secretary of the Radio Trade Association of New York, which has just started a membership drive.

The association is a local organization covering local trade affairs, operating under the auspices of the National Radio Trade Association, which, in addition to the New York branch, has affiliated organizations in half a dozen other cities and has a total membership well over the thousand mark. The present membership of the New York association is almost 200.

A membership committee has been appointed by President Harold M. Schwab, comprising: D. Kanofsky, Liberty Radio Company; Benjamin Gross, Radio Stores Corporation; Alfred Bloom, Sunbeam Radio Corporation; Benjamin Ginsburg, Brooklyn Radio Service; Oscar Nadel, Oscar's Radio Shop; E. Klein, Klein Radio & Electric Supply Company; Morris Klossner, Klossner Improved Apparatus Company; and Jack Dalton, Fort Mica Company. Membership is granted to dealers, jobbers and manufacturers having their principal place of business in the metropolitan area.

IMPORTANT V-H 50 NOTATION. In the diagram of the V-H 50 circuit, published June 27, a line is shown running from the A plus R minus lead to the crystal detector circuit. This should be cut out and the crystal circuit left disconnected physically from any other circuit in any other adds, have the crystal circuit "floating."

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Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 14

We read recently that in England the actual song of the nightingale was transmitted to all people within hearing distance of the British Broadcasting Company's various stations. We have yet to hear such a wonderful performance here in America. But WBZ is to run a close second, and give us some human bird whistles on their program of this date. Not one but three. We have never heard three bird-whistling people perform at the same time, but the effect should be entertaining.

The United States Marine Band is going to be on the air again from WEAF by direct land wire from Washington. It is always a pleasure to listen to their organization. Another feature from WEAF will be their regular dinner music from the Rose Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Such features as these show the best side of radiocasting.

This is a real good day in radio. Coming to station WLW we observe an outburst of those splendid grand opera radiocasts from Cincinnati. Looking at the title off-hand and not being acquainted with Cincinnati, we might think this was a burlesque affair on the real opera as we know it. But the animals in the zoo roaring and tender arias to the listening throngs. But the truth is that the zoo contains a great out-of-door garden, with a fine auditorium, where the best productions of opera are possible.

Program Features

FOR MONDAY, JULY 14

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass.

7:06 p. m.—"Bringing the World to America," program by our World Magazine.

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

7:40 p. m.—Concert by Everyman's Bible class of Waterbury, assisted by quartet—Mrs. G. Wheeler, soprano; Mrs. G. Loring Burwell, alto; G. Loring Burwell, tenor; Louis Stocking, baritone; Charles Platt, bass. Mrs. Helen Fowler, accompanist; program by the WBZ Trio.

8 p. m.—Concert by Pauline H. Clark's Original Bird Trio (whistlers).

8:10 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

8:20 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

8:30 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

8:40 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

8:50 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

9 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

9:10 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

9:20 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

9:30 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

9:40 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

9:50 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

10 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

10:10 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

10:20 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

10:30 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

10:40 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

10:50 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

11 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

11:10 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

11:20 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

11:30 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

11:40 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

11:50 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

12 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

12:10 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

12:20 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

12:30 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

12:40 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

12:50 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

1 p. m.—Program by the Star's Radio Orchestra and the WDAF Minstrels.

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EDUCATIONAL

Helping Freshmen
Bridge Gulf Between
School and CollegeBy FRANK C. LOCKWOOD
Tucson, Ariz.

ONLY the most callous executive can look with indifference at the annual list of freshmen casualties. Some years ago when I first came to realize fully what havoc was being wrought each year in our freshman ranks, I was astonished and grieved. It was particularly disconcerting to learn that from 10 to 25 per cent of the freshmen in our institutions of higher learning, by the close of the first semester, were being sent home because of low grades or dissipation. Hugh H. Caldwell, registrar of the Georgia School of Technology, made a study in 107 colleges and universities of what registrars call "the freshman mortality rate." The report shows that 32 per cent of the students who enter as freshmen do not remain longer than one year.

Of late years there have been attempts by conscientious instructors and executives to aid our sorely beset freshmen. About 12 years ago the writer made a small attempt to deal with the problem by the preparation of a little manual entitled "The Freshman and His College," to be placed in the hands of entering students as a part of their work in freshman English. Many colleges and universities promptly adopted this book. Since then courses have been organized in many colleges to help the freshman bridge the gulf between high school and college; to acquaint him with his new world; to assist him in choosing his course of study wisely; in short, to help him get his bearings, and then to teach him to think. These courses vary all the way from a one-hour lecture each week during the first semester, to the course in contemporary civilization offered at Columbia College, required of all freshman students and meeting five times a week throughout the year.

The Columbia Plan

The Columbia plan is a solid and ambitious one. Its chief aims are: to inform the student concerning his physical and social environment; to give him a survey of the intellectual, economic, and political life of today as related to the past. "The great events of the last century in the history of the countries now more closely linked in international relations are reviewed, and the problems, internal and international, which they are now facing are given detailed consideration." Early in his course the student is given "objective material on which to base his own farther studies," since it is believed that this will help him to understand the civilization of his own day and participate better in it.

The course has been developed by 10 or 15 able young men from the departments of history, economics, philosophy, and government. They have worked in close co-operation upon the content of the course and the plan of presenting it to the students. A chairman of the group is held responsible for the whole course. The instructors visit each others' sections, meet often for consultation, compare notes, and, as occasion demands, initiate changes. They meet the freshmen in sections of 20 or 30 students, advise them to the students in their respective sections and represent their interests before the dean and the committee of instruction. This course has been a great success; it has become a part of the Columbia curriculum and is being studied closely by other institutions.

Yale

Yale has made a bold and successful attempt to solve the freshman problem by the introduction of a common freshman year. Many universities are watching this experiment. The writer recently made a special trip east to study at first hand the Yale plan. The common freshman year, had its inception in dissatisfaction of the part of the alumni with the quality of teaching afforded freshmen as compared with the superior advantages offered upper classmen. The alumni insisted that freshmen should have the best teaching that the university could provide. Four definite things are to be done in the Yale plan: First, the freshman class has been organized as a separate college, with its own dean and faculty and budget. At the beginning a faculty of some 50 members was assigned definitely to the freshmen. Some of the ablest scholars and most gifted teachers in the university volunteered for this service. The members of the freshman faculty receive the same salaries, honors, and rewards that men connected with the Yale College faculty and the Sheffield Scientific School faculty receive. Second, a sound basic curriculum has been agreed upon which enables the student to postpone until almost the end of his freshman year the decision whether to go into Yale College, the liberal arts division, or Sheffield Scientific School. The engineering division, third, a sound basic curriculum has been agreed upon which enables the student to postpone until almost the end of his freshman year the decision whether to go into Yale College, the liberal arts division, or Sheffield Scientific School. The engineering division, third, a sound basic curriculum has been agreed upon which enables the student to postpone until almost the end of his freshman year the decision whether to go into Yale College, the liberal arts division, or Sheffield Scientific School.

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impetus toward higher scholarship. Fourth, the secret and prime reason of the whole plan is to be found in the work of a group of volunteer counselors drawn from men on the freshman faculty who are specially qualified to enter into the freshmen's problems. Each counselor has about 25 students under his care. All of these men are registered in some one of his classes, so that he has many contacts with them. He has no disciplinary responsibility. His relation is purely one of comradeship and helpfulness. He is given about \$100 a semester to use in suitable ways for social purposes, so that his own purse may not be too heavily strained. The counselor will take his students to the theater once or twice a term or have them to lunch or dinner occasionally. Some counselors keep on intimate terms with parents; some represent the students if they have trouble with the faculty. In fact the counselor stands as adviser, representative, and friend to his students. From talks with students as well as with college officers the writer can testify that the scheme is helpful and satisfactory.

The Importance of Children's Play

New York, N. Y.

WE ARE prone to think of the little child at play as just passing time, or even wasting time. Through his play, the child is constantly gaining knowledge. Just as the kitten playing with a ball is learning how to catch mice, so the little tot laboriously filling his pail with sand is learning the control of himself. Not only does the child, through his play, learn how to master his body and his environment, but he is developing valuable mental, moral and social qualities.

Thus we see it "up to" the parents to provide opportunities and materials, suitable to all the stages of the child's development. In the home the child needs (1) play space (2) play time and (3) playthings. In crowded homes, where no nursery can be allotted to the children, we should give them some place they can call their own. If it is only a corner of a room, they ought to have some little space in which to keep their treasures, and where they can play unmolested. How heart-breaking to have to tear down a "castle" when mother sets the table for dinner. In fact, children should be allowed to keep their "creations" intact for days, if necessary, so that they can gaze upon their achievements with joy. They may seem crude to us, but to them, they are "works of art."

Need of Consideration

Our sense of orderliness tells us that children must put their toys away in their proper places, and this is right. Sometimes, however, this process seems very difficult for youngsters. The end of a long play period, is it necessary to put the intricately shaped blocks back into the small box, each one fitted into its proper place, or could we not get a larger box into which they could be more quickly and easily placed? When the small child feels that the "putting away" is quite an ordeal, I don't think we would be spoiling him if we helped him a little. We might even make a game of the process.

There is another respect in which parents are often rather thoughtless. In our peremptory way, we call "Mary, dinner!" "John, time to go to bed!" and we expect the children to immediately tear themselves away from their play and "do as they are told." Why not make it easier for them, by giving a warning, saying, "Mary, dinner will be ready in five minutes?" What need to play for play time, some of my readers may ask? What else has a child to do but play? This is true of most children for the first few years, but how many ambitious mothers begin to crowd their children's lives at a very early age, with music, tennis, golf, and dancing lessons at four, and French lessons at five, so that some of them cry out with a little chap of my acquaintance: "Don't I get any time off?" Let us allow them to "waste" some of their time just playing. How good it is for us to play with them when we can. Here is another chance to strengthen the bond between us.

Buying Toys

Parents do not have to be begged to give their children toys. We all love to give the youngsters playthings. In fact, most of them have entirely too many. But when we realize how big a factor play is in the development of the child, I am sure we shall pay more attention to the selection of

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Rendcomb College, an Adventure

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

THE "Adventure in Education" taught Noel Will's eye while he was looking for a headmaster, and the governing body, to which he committed the charge of Rendcomb College, and of which he is chairman, invited J. H. Simpson to take the post. It was a fortunate day when he consented.

The school opened in May, 1920, with about a dozen boys. Year by year it has grown until now there are 42. The great majority have come from the elementary schools, and have been selected after a personal interview out of a larger number who have qualified for admission at the annual examination held by the county education authority for the award of free places in the secondary schools of Gloucestershire. A boy must be under 12 years of age at entering. He has no fees to pay, and a certain amount of clothing is provided for him. In addition there are a few boys who have been nominated by the founder, boys of gentle birth, whose parents lack the means to give them a liberal education. Some others are to be admitted next September at a fee of £100 a year, with the object of increasing the element in the school, and incidentally of strengthening its financial position.

Training in Spending Money

Though the boys are receiving the best education that can be given in surroundings that probably could not be surpassed, there is no luxury, no extravagance. All that a healthy mind and a healthy body require they have; but they do for themselves things that a public school boy does not (it might be better if he did); they make their own beds, and clean their own boots, and take their turn to wait at table. Most of them come from homes where pocket money is scarce. In order "to give the boys some training in the spending of money, both as individuals and as a body upon objects of common interest, and to encourage a livelier understanding of the economic basis of citizenship," the headmaster persuaded the governors, instead of providing free all the apparatus for games and recreation rooms, papers and magazines for the library, notepaper and envelopes, and so forth, to allow each boy pocket money to the amount of sixpence a week, and let him provide what is necessary out of his own resources. He is more than satisfied with the result. "The value of the scheme," he said, "lies less in the training which it gives to a boy in the careful use of his own money, than in the necessity for deciding what are the proper objects of common expenditure and the opportunities of discussing matters of general interest. All this makes for progress in the social education of the boys. The scheme also encourages care of school and personal property, and will do this even more as its scope is subsequently extended. Regular estimates of the expenditure required for games, library, and other purposes, are submitted by various committees of boys (with a member of the staff on each) to a general meeting which approves or rejects them. The method by which the necessary 'taxes' are to be raised is settled by a finance committee consisting solely of boys. The general meeting is already tending to widen its activities." That was nearly three years ago, and there have been further developments since then.

The boys, when they first entered, were typical elementary school boys in speech and manners. Although there was no attempt to make them rigidly obedient to all the superficial conventions which prevail in other classes of society, changes were soon noticeable. You cannot live with educated men and women without being influenced by their manners and their voices. Within a year it would hardly have been possible for a stranger to have guessed that these were not boys from cultured homes in some expensive preparatory school.

The Discipline

There is no perfect system at Rendcomb. Disciplinary powers are conferred not on a separate body of prefects possessing general powers, but upon boys of their particular job only, and are otherwise on an equality with the rest. In some cases they are appointed by the headmaster, in other cases they are elected by a general meeting of the boys.

Games of all kinds have always played a part in children's lives. Most of the new ones are simply variations of the "old fashioned" authors, checkers and parchees. We ought always to bear in mind, when buying toys for children, that they are for the children and not for ourselves, and that children get more joy and education out of simple strong "do with" toys.

A child's play is very serious and important to him, and the more we parents consider it, the more "serious and important" does it become to us.

I. C. M.

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The School has been established for over 20 years and is very highly recommended.

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MISS CRAWFORD (Principal)

meeting of the boys to whom they are responsible. There are games, house, entertainments and finance committees, each consisting of four or five elected members. There are a chairman and secretary of meetings, games wardens, a banker, an auditor, an inspector of nuisances and other elected officers. Among the officers appointed by the headmaster are a clerk of duties and his assistant, assistants for physical training, supervisors of changing rooms, gardens, washing places and so forth. More than 30 of the boys hold some kind of office.

Games are only compulsory so far as the general meeting decides that they shall be. The masters have no say in the matter. At present on three afternoons in the week there are compulsory games, and a fourth is claimed by the Scouts. The boys delight in their games, but their lives are not dominated by them. They have ample leisure every day for the development of other interests.

As to Religion

Into the religious education there enters the same understanding spirit that has secured the good will of the boys toward their other studies. Religion is not a matter of externals but of the heart. When the boys first came, their idea of God was very crude. He was just an anthropomorphic god, a merciless policeman, alert to discover and punish wrong-doing. How far that notion is a tradition of the working-class home, how far it is fostered by churches and Sunday Schools it is not necessary to inquire. It could not live at Rendcomb. The purpose which underlies all the religious teaching is that the boys "should cease to regard religion as uninteresting, or frightening, or separated from the rest of their lives," and care is taken that prayers used in their daily services shall have a full meaning to them. Attendance at church is not compulsory but many of the boys go voluntarily.

Some of the ablest boys are expected to win open scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge in history (possibly combined with modern languages) or in mathematics. The governors hope to be able, through the generosity of Mr. Willis, to aid such boys with maintenance grants, and the county authority will no doubt be glad to help. Unfortunately in England it is not possible for a boy to work his way through college as it is in America. We have too many unemployed. Other boys will go to one of the modern universities as students intended for the teaching profession. Yet a few others will perhaps remain till they are 18 to be prepared for a business career. Some, however, will leave when they are 16, after sitting for the First School Certificate, and go to work; but whatever their careers may be their years at Rendcomb will remain to them a delightful memory and an inspiration.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

French Schools Not Ready for Radio

Paris, France

Special Correspondence

AT A time when the question of the reform of education is constantly recurring, it is asked whether such modern discoveries as the cinema and "wireless" will bring into that domain profound modifications. The cinema has made a timid appearance in some of the schools. The number of Parisian schools provided with motion picture installations is as yet few. It is more widely employed in the faculties and in most of the lycées and colleges, where it is found to be a precious auxiliary, notably for teaching natural science.

It is not the same with wireless, which has until now only served for the transmission of concerts or of lectures, from the sole viewpoint of entertainment to the ever-increasing number of listeners-in. Its application to teaching has not yet been envisaged in France. Several people have given their opinion. A professor at the Sorbonne declared that wireless is likely to be employed for superior education. But for the Paris University it cannot be seen as anything but a nonessential. There would be no great advantage for the Paris students to follow their classes by wireless when they can hear them from the professors themselves. Wireless classes could only be useful for the students of provincial faculties who would thus receive the same lesson, at the same hour, as their Paris comrades. But that would mean that in this case the professors of provincial faculties would not be needed any more, and there we touch a very delicate problem—restriction in the recruiting of teachers.

Wireless transmission of courses would require special personnel and particular care. It is thought, too, that it is necessary for the student to be in contact with the lecturer, who often needs to repeat things—which the wireless could not do—and his class must be alive—and the wireless is lifeless. And how could laboratory courses be given? In short the professor at the Sorbonne does not believe in the practical application of wireless telephony to superior education.

Neither does the director of a primary school. Our pupils, he says, are young and could not follow courses given by wireless as a method which demands a well-disciplined audience. The master produces an effect upon his pupils by the gesture, the voice, his presence. He asks questions so as to make sure that the child's mind is not wandering. Still, there may be something to do in the way of singing and reciting lessons.

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There is therefore no thought of applying wireless to French education, either superior or primary, but it is undoubtedly an idea for the future.

S. H.

Boys' Games at Oxford

Oxford, Eng.

Special Correspondence

THE university authorities at Oxford have thrown open their beautiful college grounds to the boys in the local elementary schools for organized cricket. The plan has been in operation for a year or two, and has met with such success that it is being continued again this season. Much interest has been displayed in the experiment, and it has had the help and co-operation of undergraduates. The most beneficial feature of the work has been the entertaining of parties of poor London schoolboys. The ecstasy of these denizens of the slums at playing on the beautiful lawns of the colleges was unbounded and rarely have children enjoyed a holiday more intensely.

It is a creditable fact that although over 1500 boys participated in the scheme using the college grounds on 600 occasions in a season there have been no complaints of any sort—in itself a tribute to the beneficial effect of the scheme upon the lads. They show sportsmanship and esprit de corps and the improvement in their appearance and outfits indicates a similarly good effect upon their parents.

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NO CESSATION IN UPWARD MOVEMENT IN STOCK PRICES

Demand for Various Issues Broadens, With Many New Highs for Year Established

Under the impetus of pool operations, prices in today's New York stock market moved upward at the opening, with the chemical and equipment issues making rapid forward strides. New high records for the year were established by various issues. Davidson Chemical advanced a point and U. S. East Iron Pipe 3 points.

The scope of trading broadened as the growing volume of buying orders brought the stock market to its sixth consecutive week of rising prices. Inquiries ran chiefly to industrial and representative rails, Southern Railway preferred reaching a new 1924 high. Phillips Jones, after a sensational 80-point spurt last Saturday, sold 10 points higher at 85. U. S. East Iron Pipe extended its gain to 10 points, touching the year's highest price of 95.

A dozen public utility and other issues achieved 1 1/2 top prices and advances of 1 to 2 1/2 points and ad by Gulf States Steel, General Asphalt and International Paper and Allied Chemical and others.

Foreign exchanges opened strong. Upward trend continues. Bullish demonstrations continued in many sections of the list although selling was forced down in spots. Stewart Warner and General Electric, American Works, United Fruit and Iron Products were heavy.

The sustained strength of many popular issues, however, brought increased apprehension to the short interests. Mounting prices failed to induce realization of any consequences. U. S. Steel repeated last week's high mark of 105 and International Paper was in demand above 55.

Phillips Jones extended its gain to 13 points and the preferred advanced 12 points to collect damages of about \$4,000,000 from its competitors.

Reflecting the increased participation in the stock market, brokers' loans were said to have increased \$25,000,000 since May 19.

Scattered speculative selling, however, saw an opportunity to transfer a speedier profit to stocks which promised a steeper climb.

Further sharp recessions in Brazilian bonds today followed reports of the spread of the revolution and the market of the rebels on the Government base at Santos.

Selling of the Government base at Santos, the Central Railway to down another 4 points and the Rio de Janeiro S. S. Sao Paulo S. S. and Brazilian Government S. S. down 1 to 3 1/2 points.

Price variations in other sections of the market were narrow. Fractional gains were registered by some of the lower company obligations.

Developing paper and certificates advancing 2 1/2 and 3 points, while International Paper S. S. moved slightly higher.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—New York 2 1/2%
Renewal paper 2 1/4%
Year money 2 1/4%
Customers' coin loans 4 1/4%
Individual cus. coin loans 4 1/4%

Bar silver in New York 57 1/2c
Bar silver in London 57 1/2c
Mexican dollar 5 1/2c
Canadian dollar 5 1/2c

Clearing House Figures:

Today's clearing \$50,000,000
Yesterday's clearing \$47,000,000
Total clearing \$97,000,000
F. R. bank credit \$24,576,198

Spot, Boston & New York:

60-day 2 1/2%
90-day 2 1/2%
Under 30 days 2 1/2%
Less known banks 2 1/2%
60-day 2 1/2%
90-day 2 1/2%
Under 30 days 2 1/2%
Private bankers 2 1/2%
60-day 2 1/2%
90-day 2 1/2%
Under 30 days 2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates:

The 12 federal reserve banks, the sign countries and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

New York 3 1/2%
Chicago 3 1/2%
Philadelphia 3 1/2%
Cleveland 3 1/2%
Richmond 3 1/2%
Atlanta 3 1/2%
San Francisco 3 1/2%
London 3 1/2%
Paris 3 1/2%
Brussels 3 1/2%
Amsterdam 3 1/2%
Berlin 3 1/2%
Hamburg 3 1/2%
Frankfurt 3 1/2%
Geneva 3 1/2%
Basel 3 1/2%
Zurich 3 1/2%
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at not less than 95 per cent of par, and to pledge \$15,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds as security for the issue.

RUBBER IMPORTS LEAS

NEW YORK, June 14.—Crude rubber imports into the United States in June totaled 17,246 tons, compared with 12,801 in June, 1923, according to reports to the Rubber Association of America members.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Meaning of Tradition

IMAGINE that an art critic should be the last person to admit it, but especially in the jargon most familiar to him a certain number of words and phrases recur constantly whose meaning presents a very definite concept to him, but which he is nevertheless entirely at a loss to define. The proverbial instance is of course the term beauty. We all have a definite concept of it in the sense that we apply the term with a little hesitation as we call far black.

When it comes to the point of saying what we mean by beauty, we think in fear and trembling that Lessing devoted years of his life to saying what it is in his Laocoon, and the few people who have taken the trouble to read his book will realize the tragedy of this great work. Not only did Lessing fail to define beauty, but he discovered as he penned the last pages of that monumental work that he no longer knew what he meant by beauty himself.

I will leave the attempt to succeed where Lessing and many others have failed to holder journeymen, and turn the reader's attention to another concept which dangles in his own conversation as gracefully as a woman's ear-ring. My trinket is tradition today and I tremble when I consider how often I have used it in these columns, how arrogant it is to assume that in using it I have made clear my meaning when perhaps—perhaps, its definition was as vague in my thought as the fringes of the clouds are to the setting sun.

The first confession which the writer and I dare say some of his readers will have to make to themselves is that when we say we know what we mean, for instance, by the French tradition in art, by the tradition of Poussin, or the English portraitists, by the tradition of Ingres or Cézanne, we content ourselves with a "click" as devoid of sense as it is of definition. One does not know what one cannot express. The test of knowledge is a man's ability to state and convey it. Everything in art criticism is an idle juggling with pretty words, and in the performance the habitual billiard balls are substituted by such ideas as those of beauty, color, design, tradition and by all the other verbal trappings of the aesthetic equipment.

Some excuse there may be, the excuse that by almost universal consent we pretend to each other that we all know what we mean, so that it has become a convention not to define our terms. To do so almost always means using words of ignorance in cases where one has their tacit assurance that the armor of their knowledge is impenetrable. And, moreover, it saves time, and saving time is a premium nowadays.

I beg, therefore, that my readers who know the meaning of their terms should pass this column by, because I do not even propose to define the meaning of tradition but rather to suggest a portion of its nature and significance, and then to bid my reader farewell, leaving both to his leisure to complete the edifice as may seem best to us.

To be quite strict for once with words, the term tradition as used generally means nothing whatever. It is applied as though it were a loaf of bread which one generation hands to another. It is treated as though it were like a substantial, tangible sixth sense, something which you must find if you are an artist. It would appear that once you have found it, and it is usually asserted that a man finds it either in his cradle or not at all, you may do what you please, every daub will be in the tradition and the most luckless sketch therefore a desirable record of the lasting value of art.

You will agree, I am sure, that there is something wrong here; not to put too fine a point upon the matter, it is nonsense. Tradition is patently an abstraction and not a quality which an artist or a picture either does or does not possess. Speaking loosely, we may say an artist has tradition of such and such a kind, but if we mean anything at all we mean that if we abstract in our thought a factor common to all the pictures of this artist we find that it conveys a concept as plain as the word "Gothic" or "Greek".

Our language is too poor, and opinions too varied to attach a special name to the tradition of each painter. We love big classifications, especially historical ones, and when we speak of the Gothic tradition in reference to a work of art, generally by a nameless artist, we express nothing more than modern artists do habitually by labeling their pictures with their name. In saying that a particular piece of sculpture is Gothic we say as it were: though the artist had the taste not to bestir his work with the label by which his fellows knew him, it has yet the imprint of his generation expressed in an indefinable manner which for convenience we call tradition. In fact, one may say in so far as tradition is a quality, it is the quality which makes the artist's signature a redundancy, but it also states something very important about the artist at the same time.

Many pictures need no signatures and are yet unmistakably the work of a painter whom we name as soon as we see the picture, and yet his work may be devoid of all tradition. Tradition defines the author of a work of art whose individuality has been resolved in the expression of something more profound and more significant than the work of any individual as such can be. A picture adequately representative of a great tradition expresses not merely the personality of the artist, it expresses also the best aspiration common to every aspiring artist of a given epoch. When in his later years Rembrandt painted his own portrait, he showed us not merely the face of a fine ripe man, he showed the face which many a seveneenth century painter would like to have seen but failed to perceive, the face of the age, the expression of all a positive and constructive ambience.

The nature of tradition pertains

then primarily to that abstraction of artistic effort which characterizes an epoch in the sense in which water unconsciously mirrors the face of the sky. It is perceived as it were by the wanderer who lingers by the lake, not by the sky itself; it is an abstraction not contemporary can define adequately. We perceive its significance only after its appearance has changed, and tradition belongs to the past merely because we are too blind to perceive the fullness of its manifestation in the present. Its significance lies perhaps in the fact that the active individual artist cannot perceive it directly, it hovers at his elbow but behind him, if he can fulfill its demands he will rise from individual achievement into the company of those whom we honor as the bearers of tradition. Tradition thus signifies the intangible touchstone of great art, and its mystery for the creative artist lies in the fact that it is discerned so readily when he has ceased to labor, though no effort can reveal it to him while he toils in contravention or obedience to it.

J. HOLROYD REECE.

Slav History Is Told on Canvas

Sofia, May 27. Special Correspondence. IN ADDITION to the five large paintings of the series entitled "The Slav Epic" which were exhibited in New York and Chicago, Alphonse Mucha has now completed 12 more of the series which is designed to dramatize the history of the Slav race. In his medieval studio in Prague, he is now working on the last three of the cycle.

"My feeling about European art is that it indicates exhaustion," said Mr. Mucha, in Sofia on an art mission, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The hope of a renaissance lies in the Slav race, with its vast reserve of motifs, material and fresh inspiration. With that end in view, I am working to collect and publish a series of volumes on Slav art, with an especial purpose to indicate those elements of art, coloring and design which are common to all the Slav nations. In other words, after collecting the best art achievements of all the Slav nations, we shall seek to isolate, so to speak, the fundamentals of Slav art. That we hope, will serve as the basis for future achievements in modern, living Slav art, with a view to giving a new impetus to the flagging art life of the west."

What Mr. Mucha is magnificently carrying out is an exposition on canvas of the events in Slav history



A Woodcut by J. J. Lankester

that have most powerfully influenced the life of the race. The first of the cycle, which attracted international attention when exhibited in America, after the World War, are figures in the foreground indicating the character and attitude of the race in the primitive or savage state. The figures are those of crouching women, inertly awaiting the alien dominion. This foreign mastery is indicated by the figures of warriors in the background, some of them mounted—Tatars, Petchenegs, Mongolians, and other Asiatic races, rushing to conquer and enslave the Slav.

Then come other scenes in Slav history. The Mongol invasion of Russia is the subject of one of them. Earlier than that is the Varangian wave from Scandinavia, which tradition has it was met by the Russian tribes with open arms. The Croatian resistance under Count Zrinyi, which shattered the advance of the West, furnishes the subject for another of the cycles.

One of the most striking of the subjects is Tsar Simeon of Bulgaria and his learned men and artists adapting the books of Byzantium to the requirements of the newly baptized Bulgarian people. The Bulgarian branch of the Slav race appears in three other pictures of the cycle. In one appears the monk Methodius, co-discoverer with his brother, Cyril, of the alphabet first used by the Bulgarian people and then adopted by the Serbians and Russians. The artist has selected for this picture that moment in the history of the Czech people when Methodius, canonized by the churches of all Slav nations is reading the papal bull permitting him to perform in the Slav language the marriage ceremony for the daughter of the Czech King, Premysl Ottokar II. Out of that incident grew the Hussite reformation and the wars which Ziska waged to maintain Czech nationality. Jan Huss, the thinker, and Ziska, the fighter, are presented in other dramatic groupings of vivid color. Then, in the morning of the Slav race, before the process of Germanization began and was all but completed on the Baltic coast, Mr. Mucha furnishes another glimpse into the remote past of the race. Poland, Serbia and Montenegro furnish other subjects of heroic mold for the "Slav Epic."

Mr. Mucha has worked for 13 years on the cycle, so far. It will require several more years to complete it. For the financial means to pursue this work I am indebted to an American lover of the Slav race, Charles R. Crane of Chicago and New York. I became acquainted with him several years before the war, when I was giving an exhibition in America. "He saw the possibilities of my plan for an epic of the Slavs, in the form

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Wood Engraving by Timothy Cole, After Constable's "The Hay Wain"

of pictures, and offered to finance the work, on condition that the cycle, when completed, should be the property of the Czechoslovakian Nation. On its part the city of Prague agreed to construct a building to be the permanent home of the cycle. This, it is planned, is to be called the Hall of Slav Liberty.

The paintings, with the exception of a few painted during the war, when canvas was scarce in Prague, measure 8 meters by 16. The treatment is of the Slav style with vivid colors. The attention to detail in the composition

eventually some of these very problems gave the artist his chance—how the need of things like maps, paper money, plans of various kinds, was the opportunity for draftsman and engraver. From this crude beginning the growth of the arts and crafts in question can be followed, step by step, until in the nineteenth century they attained their high perfection from which, however, more than one has since fallen to such depths that we can only hope for the revival that will give them new life. It is a subject for an interesting history.

But Mr. Weitenkamp's book is less a history than a—as he calls the bibliography at the end of the volume—guide. His new edition just published is really a new edition and not merely a reprint. He has, as he says, brought the story down to the present day and has also endeavored to make it less of a "detailed record." But the details are still too many. To borrow his own simile, there is still too much undergrowth for the woods of information to prove easy to traverse; that is, as the old saying has it, we cannot see the woods for the trees. The student is bewildered by the lists of names and titles, all the more because Mr. Weitenkamp seems so bewildered by them himself as to lose his sense of proportion. There are names that might as well be forgotten except by the iconographer and the collector to whom a print appeals by anything rather than its artistic quality, while to lead the way through such a maze there is no time for criticism. The author is submerged in the mass of material.

This is felt more particularly in the chapter on the illustrators, perhaps because it was in illustration above all that the progress in the graphic arts was so remarkable during the seventies, eighties and nineties of the past century. Mr. Weitenkamp seems overwhelmed by the difficulties of his task, swimming breathlessly through all that has to be said, so much so that he has to quote other authorities to say it for him, and even then is too confused by his subject to see it clearly.

Surely, now that he can take breath to think, he will wonder at his own want of appreciation of Edwin A. Abbey, the pioneer, one of the chief influences in the movement, though the casual reader might gather that Abbey, who could not express "large human sympathies," was nowhere compared to Charles Dana Gibson, with his ever-widening "outlook on humanity." Surely, it will now occur to Mr. Weitenkamp that Joseph Pennell, whom he quotes often, is not only a writer on the art of illustration, but an illustrator who has illustrated numerous books of importance and who worked during many years for the Century. Surely, Mr. Weitenkamp will now remember that F. Walter Taylor, whom he never mentions as an illustrator, was one of the rare few who in the deterioration of recent years remained true to the highest

standards of his art and continued to give distinction to Harper's. Sound criticism here would be of more value than innumerable names of second-rate men and second-rate publications.

We are glad that Mr. Weitenkamp does draw the line, though a somewhat feeble one, at the comics. They have contributed more to the debasement of illustration in America than anything else and no language can be too strong in exposing the evil they have done and are doing. "The eternal ebullition of the all-dominating kid to the discomfort of his elders," he says, "is not exactly a pleasing subject in the gaudy 'Supplement' for which our children can hardly wait on Sunday." The story told is debasing

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The chapters on etching, engraving, wood-engraving, lithography all suffer, though in a lesser degree, from excess of detail. Almost any artist can etch a copper plate, but the masters of etching throughout the centuries have been few. Almost any artist can draw on a lithographic stone or transfer paper, but, despite the popularity of lithography in certain periods, the lithographer of distinction has been and is the exception. In both cases more could be learned of the art and its history from the masterpieces of the occasional great man than from the incredibly prolific output of competent but uninspired craftsmen. It is curious in this chapter to find the reproduction of a lithograph by Holton Brown, but no example of George Bellows, who has done original and powerful work and whose printer Mr. Brown is. And we might point out a mistake for correction in the next edition. It was not by T. R. Way that Whistler was "introduced to lithography," but by Thomas Way, the father.

To devote a chapter to the book-plate, and a fairly long one at that, seems to us ill-judged. Beautiful book-plates have been made, but the majority have no special merit, and interest in them is largely a matter of fashion, the reason, no doubt, why in the bibliography there are so many more authorities to give than for the different methods of engraving or lithography. On the other hand, the poster, which is in every way of greater importance, offering a far wider scope and more possibilities to the artist, with a distinguished past, if a regrettable present, shares a chapter with "business" and "holiday" cards. Mr. Weitenkamp is too amiable to point out that today the poster means chiefly the billboard which is as demoralizing an enemy to the art education of the people as the comics. And we can hardly believe with him that the war posters sent many artists into the lithographic printing shop. It was because, as a rule, the artists who designed them cared so little for the technique of lithography that the war posters were mostly disappointing.

There is a full and elaborate index, that indispensable part of a serious book which American authors and publishers too often neglect.

A Detailed Study of American Prints by F. Weitenkamp

American Graphic Art, by F. Weitenkamp. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924.

FOR the origin of the Graphic Arts in the Eastern Hemisphere we have to rely largely on theory. For their origin in America we have the facts. People today are not so far from the early colonists as to not know something of the hard, practical problems they had to solve before time could be spared to art, and how



Wood Engraving by Timothy Cole, After Constable's "The Hay Wain"

eventually some of these very problems gave the artist his chance—how the need of things like maps, paper money, plans of various kinds, was the opportunity for draftsman and engraver. From this crude beginning the growth of the arts and crafts in question can be followed, step by step, until in the nineteenth century they attained their high perfection from which, however, more than one has since fallen to such depths that we can only hope for the revival that will give them new life. It is a subject for an interesting history.

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North Shore Art Association

Gloucester, Mass., July 12. Special Correspondence.

THE North Shore Art Association and the Gloucester Society of Artists are rapidly resolving themselves into bodies analogous to the academicians and the independents in New York. The two are diametrically opposed, and each, it would seem, is rapidly finding all the pitfalls and quicksands common to its metropolitan prototype.

The North Shore Association opened its galleries today with the largest display of art yet shown in Gloucester, an aggregate of some 500 works, painting, sculpture, drawings and prints. An entire new gallery has been dedicated to small canvases in oil or water color, to prints and drawings, thus equipping the association with three spacious exhibition rooms.

Hugh H. Breckenridge, now elected president of the association, is the genius of the hanging committee, and, working with William McGregor Paxton, has produced an arrangement scintillating in color and admirable in balance and contrast.

The stage craft of the art gallery has long been a favorite field of experiment with Mr. Breckenridge, and he stands today as one of the few painters who can give the public an exhibition so adroitly staged that its mediocrities vanish in the impression of the whole. Thus, the casual visitor finds a predigested art opinion in every wall that meets his gaze.

First impressions are of paramount import—of this Breckenridge is well aware—and, as in his own work, he plays upon color and contrast with a skill wholly disarming.

The second annual display of the North Shore Association is an exhibition comparable to the major annuals of a metropolitan mid-season. The work is, for the most part, academic or flavored with the more acceptable tenets of the moderns. The work ranges from the true and academic handling of portraiture by Richard S. Meryman to the vivid pigmentation of the student-artist Barse Miller, who with an impartiality which is itself a criticism of exaggerated color theories—paints New England and the tropics in the same blaze of hot color.

But Barse Miller is not an isolated example. There are a hundred others who see life in artificial hues. Should such vision be genuine, and not a mere reflection or imitation, it may account for many a shallow in contemporary culture. The artists, if one may judge by the work in either Gloucester exhibit, are playing a good old-fashioned game of follow the leader.

After gazing upon some 50 student or semistudent canvases all stamped with an identical trade-mark, one is forced to an unpleasant acknowledgment of factory methods in contemporary art teaching. Here are individuals turned in a mold and sent forth as identical in their reflection of the world about them, as the output of an automobile factory.

On the walls of the North Shore Association are works by men well known in the world of art: Richard E. Miller, Edmund Tarbell, Zolnay the sculptor and Harriet Frishmuth, Theresa Bernstein, William Meyerowitz, Charles Reiffel, Morris Hall Ponceast, Aldro T. Hibbard, W. Lester Stevens.

William and Elizabeth Paxton, Mary Kremberg, Alice Worthington Ball, Carl Nordell, H. Dudley Murphy, Elizabeth F. Washington, Mary Townsend Mason, Lillian B. Messer, Gertrude Fluke, Anna Coleman Ladd, Gabrielle De V. Clements, Ellen Day Hale, Alfred Hutty and a host of others. Yet, with few exceptions, one is more impressed with the physical appearance of the galleries than with their contents.

Many of the artists show works which have contributed previously to the interest of metropolitan exhibits, and it is indeed a modern masterpiece which can retain its freshness of appeal at a third or fourth showing. Breckenridge, perhaps has been too absorbed in the perpetuation of his color theories in the work of a rising generation to contribute more than a retrospective canvas such as "Ivory, Gold and Blue." One finds him, also, as an etcher—a new field of endeavor for him and one in which his ability as a draftsman may find the outlet denied it for many years in the experimental character of his painting.

In fact, the drawings and etchings are of intimate interest. They reveal, for instance, the careful close-up studies which Mulhaupt has lavished upon Gloucester craft and which later bear fruit in his more ambitious canvases.

Still life is also undergoing a metamorphosis. At one pole lies frankly realistic representation—such as that contributed by Edmund Tarbell, a tonal interpretation of the color flashes by Laura D. S. Ladd. The opposite pole is planted by Emma Fordyce McRae, who conceives a still life as a decoration and who improvises upon the theme suggested by nature. Between the two one may find Lillian B. Messer, whose still life studies are somewhat confused, now veering to the decorative, now toward the natural, and endeavoring to combine the two irreconcilables in a single canvas.

Frederick Waugh, once a meticulous academical, has for the last few years been working toward the happy union of what is best in the old art and the new. His large canvas, "Queen's Rock, Jervis Inlet, B. C.", is one feels, the most distinguished and stirring work in the North Shore galleries.

There is the sheer upward sweep of mountain timber climbing toward the snow, bristling yet darkly massed—for Waugh does not fear dark pigments. Above are white snow-capped summits, white clouds and blue sky. There is in the painting the pure fragrance and rare atmosphere of the high places and the magnificence of the forest.

A prize of \$100, offered by Alice Worthington Ball, will be awarded by the jury of selection during the course of the exhibition to the best canvas in the galleries.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Busy Day in Don Quixote's Library

IN THAT chapter of "Don Quixote" in which his friends and his niece and the housekeeper burn up that misguided gentleman's misguiding library, Cervantes allowed himself the amusement of criticizing one of his own books, "Galatea," as worth very little, but saved it from the bonfire. Cervantes never, so far as is now known, carried out his declared intention of writing a second part of the "Galatea," and seems, in the judgment of posterity, to have been a perspicacious critic of his own poetry, for posterity has found it negligible.

The "Galatea" was an early work, a pastoral novel in the fashion of the time, somewhat autobiographical in that its sighing shepherd was Cervantes himself, and Galatea, after whom he sighed, was Donna Catalina de Palacios Salazar y Vozmediano, whom the poet presently married.

It no doubt amused him to include his pastoral novel among the volumes in Don Quixote's library; and although his satire had to do with the romances of chivalry, he had an eye also, by the time he came to writing it, on the absurdities of the pastoral novel. So at least it would seem from the vehemence with which Don Quixote's niece objected to separating one kind of literature from the other in making the bonfire.

"O Sir," said she, "pray order these to be burnt with the rest; for, should my uncle be cured of this distemper of chivalry, he may, possibly, by reading these books, take it into his head to turn shepherd, and wander through the woods and fields, singing and playing on a pipe."

Don Quixote had amassed quite a library, or Cervantes for him. It was an extravagant, popular literature of mounting absurdities and exaggerations, false and misleading philosophy, impossible knights, monsters, and enchanters, "abhorred by many," wrote Cervantes in his preface, "but applauded by more." Don Quixote's shelves were heavy with it; the titles were actual titles, and later literary research has brought many of the books together in library collections.

There was "Amadis de Gaul," credited with being the beginning of the books of chivalry, though where chivalry started is a debatable question; the first romance of "Amadis," however, may have appeared in Portugal in the late thirteenth or some time during the fourteenth century, and fragments of it, translated into Spanish, were

brought together in 1525, and made no doubt the four-part romance of "Amadis" that was found in Don Quixote's library. Near it stood "The Adventures of Esplandian," or, as it was completely named in those days of expansive titles, "The branch springing from the four books of Amadis de Gaul," called the exploits of the very valiant knight Esplandian, son to the excellent King Amadis de Gaul. Don Quixote's friends had respected the antiquity of Amadis, and temporarily suspended sentence, but not so with Esplandian.

"The next," said the barber, "is Amadis of Greece; yes, and all these

Auray's Long Street

AURAY in warm weather is miles from where the train uncereemoniously and deceptively leaves one. Perhaps in cool weather the distance shrinks—distances have a way of changing with the thermometer—but on this particular afternoon Auray is what a Georgia Negro would call "a right smart piece" from the railroad. The long street which leads one to the town is not all that a street should be in the matter of paving and sidewalks but then it does not pretend to be a street until a huge blue sign is reached by Auray printed on it in man-size letters followed by an arrow pointing toward what is still distance. The street, however, takes to cobbles and narrow alleys between low houses, churches and shops until at

last it reaches the town hall and the main square. Then it narrows again in order to slip between old houses whose crooked windows turn a blue-eyed gaze on passers-by, with here and there geraniums blooming redly in painted cans on the window ledges.

And then the street runs down hill steeply to the bridge which crosses a rushing tidal river. A beautiful park which starts from the river's level, climbs the hill to a plateau and looks out over the valley straight into the near-by gulf of the Morbihan.

There is a fountain on the lower road to which the women come to fill their pails and pitchers, and on the opposite bank of the river there are other houses, even older and more humble as to architecture than those in the center of the town.

The Tree Is There

When the winter winds
Race over the ground,
Drunk with cold and strength,
When the granite rocks
Hide in the deep snow,
The tree is there,
Alone on a high hill,
Combing the icy gulls
With grinding frozen boughs.

Or,
When the gentle winds
Slide across green fields
In a summer sun,
The tree is there
To wave cool shadows
Over the thirsty grass.
The tree is there,
Etched against a moonlit sky,
Singing hush, hush.

—Dana Hill, in the Bookman (New York).

Image

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ANALYSIS of the first chapter of Genesis is enlightening to the seeker for Truth. One of its revelations, which is particularly helpful and practical, is the following, namely, that when man is mentioned in this chapter he is called God's image; and the word "image" is used in connection with man three times in two verses, the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh. This repetition is a fact well worth consideration: for analysis of Bible symbolism and metaphor evidences that when it is desired that particular note be taken of some word or phrase often it is repeated within a single verse, and sometimes again in verses following. The attention of the reader is thus arrested. And much spiritual enlightenment is made possible through heeding this repetition of words or phrases.

A dictionary defines "to image" as "to reflect." The writer of Genesis was guided in his choice of words when he wrote, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them;" for surely there is no word other than "image" that could make possible a clearer realization of the true nature of man. By way of illustration, consider the object reflected in a mirror. The action and form of the image or reflection in the mirror are the same as those of the object. The object is responsible for the image, the latter being the involuntary and exact expression of the original. In consequence, the image cannot fall for one instant to express or reflect what the original does. Nothing can be added to or taken from the image, unless first it be added to or taken from the original. How easy thus to be an image! May not these be some of the thoughts the inspired writer of Genesis wished to convey when he called man God's image? Looked at in this light, man is recognized to be the effect, the eternal and perfect expression of God, his original.

In order, then, to have a correct concept of man, it is necessary to have a correct concept of God. In the fourth chapter of the gospel of John, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, unfolded the true nature of man's

original when he said to the woman of Samaria, "God is a Spirit." In certain Bible translations the article "a" is omitted; and the sentence reads, "God is Spirit." Therefore we must conclude that man images Spirit, and must therefore be spiritual. Anything regarding man, then, that does not measure up to this standard is not the truth about man, and must be overcome or corrected through the understanding which the word "image" makes possible. A material man could never be the image of Spirit, and since Spirit is man's infinite and eternal original, which must have expression, man can never have fallen away from imaging God. This is the message that Christian Science brings to mankind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we find the following (p. 415): "Question.—What is man? Answer. (in part).—Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." Through its revelations of Truth Christian Science is making it possible for the earnest student to prove by practical demonstration that man is now and forever imaging—reflecting—invariably joy and love, unadulterated by fear or hatred, inexhaustible supply, permanent health, restful activity, and the peace "which passeth all understanding," for these are all qualities of God, man's original. By small beginnings each seeker can prove for himself that what God, Spirit, does not include man cannot fall to. As Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 116): "The substance, Life, Intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)



Auray. From a Drawing by O. Gieberich

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on this side are of the lineage of Amadis. If Don Quixote had collected the adventures of all Amadis' descendants, there would have been at least twenty volumes. Anywhere there were too many to examine separately; they handed them to the enthusiastic housekeeper, and there being great numbers of them, to save herself the trouble of the stairs, she threw them all—the shortest way—out of the window. Then came others—"Florimarte of Hircania," born in a wood and brought up by a wild woman, which went to the bonfire with "The Knight Placid." There were so many books that they got tired of looking at the titles, for housecleaning is after all a tiresome business, so they kept the housekeeper running to the convenient window.

So Cervantes catalogued in part the literature of which he made a larger bonfire, out of whose smoke rode two imperishable figures, the Knight and his Squire. Was that hope in his mind, one may wonder, when he penned the end of his preface? "I will not enhance the service I do you in bringing you acquainted with so notable and worthy a knight; but I beg the favour of some small acknowledgment for the acquaintance of the famous Sancho Panza, his squire, in whom, I think, I have deciphered all the squire-like graces that are scattered up and down in the whole mob of books of chivalry." R. B.

The Wisdom of the Fool

The wise man said I'd miss the bar
And when I tried I fell.
The fool dangled his trinket star
And cried, "You leap so well!"

"You leap so well now you must leap
This high and very much higher!"
So when the wise men were asleep
I jumped the tower and the spire.
—Grace Fallow Norton, in Poetry.

Bryant's Classicism

Bryant belongs to Classicism in the best sense of the word. His poems are not paintings—they are statues. He was a great sculptor; he cultivated the lapidary style. He has the purely classical qualities of reserve, restraint, self-suppression, purity of line, objectivity. His literary manner was Greek, his character Roman.

There is an elemental quality in his work, that is lacking often in more brilliant writers. His poetry is clear and cold like a mountain lake, and seems to come from an inexhaustible source. There are times when we find him colourless, for he will never satisfy the love of excitement. But in certain moods, when we are weary of doubt and struggle, weary of passion and despair, weary also of cant, affection, and the straining for paradox—then there is a pleasure in his pathless woods. His calm, cool, silent forests are a refreshing shelter. Some of us, like Hamlet, are too much in the sun; Bryant is a shadowed retreat. William Lyon Phelps, in "Howell, James, Bryant and Other Essays,"

From the Hand of John Ruskin

It hangs in the museum among other famous paintings, and yet there is about it something so intimate and personal as to raise the question whether its display is quite fair to John Ruskin.

It is a painting in water color of an orchid made by John Ruskin and given to Miss Sara Norton. "To S. N. J. Ruskin, 1873," the inscription runs—and there follow the symbolic Latin lines:

In caelum tendit
Nec terrae obliuiscitur.

That was to Ruskin the particular significance of this flower—a flower that, as botanists tell us, draws its sustenance from the air as well as from the earth. "It points toward the sky, nor is it forgetful of the earth."

Such a text—if we may call it that—is especially characteristic of Ruskin. Nothing to him was too humble, too lowly to have connection with the deeper springs of being, and yet nothing too exalted, too ethereal to be severed from practical uses. We remember how in one of his essays he speaks of the danger of a religion that is not rooted in everyday living, and of the Bible "of which no syllable was ever yet to be understood but through a deed."

So when Ruskin sent this little water color to Miss Norton, it carried a message that she and all of his true friends could well read between the Latin lines. It is a delicate white blossom with a purple heart and butterfly-shaped petals, painted on a background of truly ethereal blue. (That color was a favorite of Ruskin's always. People who recall hearing him lecture speak of his inevitable blue flowing tie, matching the color of his eyes. And then there is the familiar story of him when he was a small boy having his portrait painted and demanding for a background "blue lines.")

Framed with the picture is a letter in Ruskin's own handwriting, addressed to Charles Elliot Norton, beginning "My dear Charles," with that overflowing responsiveness of affection which made Ruskin so lovable. And under the date of the letter, he has written the words, "Rose's twenty-fifth birthday." Merely the phrase—but what more was necessary to call forth the sympathy of the old friend who understood the pathos that Rose La Touche had brought into the experience of this prophet and thinker: Rose, whose family and friends had felt that she could never accept Ruskin's love, because he was, in her sense, an "unbeliever." As the years go by, it seems more and more difficult to understand, in the light of the almost childlike plea that animated nearly his every utterance.

So these two memorials—the delicate orchid, the affectionate letter—give us a sense of nearness to Ruskin, the man, which all his books have not achieved. Give us, above all, a consciousness of the warm, generous heart that was constantly expressing itself in gifts of loving friendship.

L'Imagine

Traduzione dello stesso articolo inglese sulla Scienza Cristiana

UN'ANALISI del primo capitolo della Genesi illumina molto la mente di chi va dietro alla ricerca della Verità. Una delle rivelazioni che vi si trovano, e che è davvero utilissima e di carattere pratico, è la seguente, cioè, che l'uomo, allora quando se ne fa menzione in questo capitolo, viene chiamato "l'immagine di Dio." La parola "immagine" è usata ben tre volte in due versetti, (26 e 27), in connessione col nome "uomo". Tale ripetizione è degna di considerazione; poiché l'analisi del simbolismo e del linguaggio metaforico della Bibbia, dimostra che quando si vuol richiamare in modo speciale l'attenzione sopra una parola o una frase, tale parola o frase viene ripetuta nello stesso versetto, e talvolta, anche nei versetti seguenti. L'attenzione del lettore è così forzata ad arrestarsi là, ed un'abbondante luce spirituale diventa accessibile col ponderare tali ripetizioni di parole e di frasi.

Un dizionario definisce il termine "formare ad immagine" come equivalente a "riflettere". Lo scrittore della Genesi fu sicuramente ben guidato nella scelta delle parole quando scrisse: "Iddio adunque creò l'uomo a sua immagine; egli lo creò a immagine di Dio; egli lo creò maschio e femmina"; poiché senza dubbio, non vi è altra parola oltre che "immagine" che potrebbe descrivere più chiaramente la vera natura dell'uomo. Considerate, a mo' d'esempio, un oggetto che viene riflesso in uno specchio. L'atteggiamento a la forma dell'immagine riflessa nello specchio sono identici a quelli dell'oggetto. L'oggetto è responsabile per l'immagine, la quale non è altro che l'espressione involontaria ed esatta dell'originale. In conseguenza, l'immagine non può mancare, neppure per un istante, di esprimere o riflettere ciò che l'originale. Nulla può essere aggiunto o tolto all'immagine, che non sia prima aggiunto o tolto all'originale. Come è facile adunque l'essere un'immagine! Non può forse darsi che questi fossero precisamente alcuni dei pensieri che l'ispirato autore della Genesi voleva comunicare agli uomini, quando egli chiamò l'uomo l'immagine di Dio? Considerato alla luce di queste riflessioni, l'uomo è riconosciuto d'essere l'effetto, l'espressione eterna e perfetta di Dio, che è il suo originale.

Per formarsi un concetto corretto dell'uomo, è necessario, quindi, l'averne un concetto corretto di Dio. Nel quarto capitolo del vangelo di Giovanni, Cristo Gesù, che mostra agli uomini la Via, rivelò la vera natura dell'originale dell'uomo,

quando disse alla donna di Samaria: "Iddio è uno Spirito." In alcune traduzioni della Bibbia l'articolo "uno" è omissso, e la frase dice: "Iddio è Spirito." La conclusione che deve derivarsi da questo passo è che l'uomo riflette lo Spirito, e perciò egli deve essere assolutamente spirituale. Tutto ciò, quindi, che si asserisce dell'uomo ma che non corrisponde a tale concetto elevato della sua natura, non è la verità in riguardo all'uomo, e deve essere rigettato o corretto nella luce di quella comprensione che la parola "immagine" rende possibile. L'uomo materiale non potrebbe in alcun modo essere l'immagine dello Spirito; e poiché lo Spirito è l'infinito ed eterno originale dell'uomo, che di necessità dev'essere espresso, l'uomo non poteva giammai mancare, o cessare, di riflettere Iddio. Questo è il messaggio che la Scienza Cristiana porta all'umanità.

Nel libro "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy, la Scrittura e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, noi leggiamo (pag. 475): "Domanda.—Che cosa è l'uomo?" La risposta in parte dice: "L'uomo non è materia; egli non è composto di cervello, di sangue, di ossa e di altri elementi materiali. Le Scritture ci informano che l'uomo è fatto ad immagine e somiglianza di Dio. La materia non è quella somiglianza. La somiglianza dello Spirito non può essere tanto dissimile dallo Spirito. L'uomo è spirituale e perfetto, e poiché egli è spirituale e perfetto, egli dev'essere così compreso dalla Scienza Cristiana." Con le rivelazioni della Verità, la Scienza Cristiana rende possibile agli studiosi sinceri di provare con dimostrazioni pratiche, che l'uomo ora e per sempre, è l'immagine di Dio, e che egli riflette immutabilmente, giammai adulterata né dalla paura né dall'odio, egli riflette abbondanza inesauroibile, salute permanente, attività, piena di riposo e la pace "che passano ogni comprensione," poiché tali sono le qualità di Dio, che è l'originale dell'uomo. Cominciando dal poco, ciascun investigatore della Verità può convincere se stesso con l'esperienza personale, che tutto ciò che è estraneo a Dio, Spirito, non può neppure trovarsi nell'uomo. Come dice Mary Baker Eddy in Science and Health (pag. 516): "La sostanza, la Vita, l'Intelligenza, la Verità e l'Amore, che costituiscono la Deità, sono riflessi dalla Sua creazione; e quando noi subordiniamo la falsa testimonianza dei sensi corporei ai fatti della Scienza, noi vedremo questa somiglianza e riflessione dappertutto."

Occasionalmente a plot di wild flowers flamed as we went. Though the petals of early blossom time was past, a thousand sweets filled the air. Up, up climbed the sedate, thoughtful hill road till it touched the azure of the sky. We felt that it took itself very seriously and regarded the light run-away feet of its travelers with mild disapproval.

One reflected that it might be justified in a bit of hauteur, for had it not the gratifying history of long and reliable service, having acquired a certain dignity of useful, well-lived years? Had it not for its very own a dower of beauty which only the prodigal hand of summer can bestow? Had it not the music of myriads of bright winged, happy hearted feather folk with which no orchestral achievement can compare? Indeed, a canny wizard it seemed. Had it not charmed us from the comfortable much-traversed path to its bewitching upward-climbing way? In very truth the carpeting mosses of its shadow-haunted sides were to us more wonderful than the richest tapestries of a king's palace.

But even hill roads must go down again. As we began the gentle descent we felt that the ancient highway assumed a sort of quiet, impersonal dignity, as though it would show the busy little village, so important with its many summer visitors, only its "company face." It was as though it reserved its thoughtful moods for the privacy of its own green-clad haunts.

We felt like privileged wayfarers.

The Hill Road

The hand of progress had built a straight-going, hard, satisfying road. It had employed many dollars and much labor with great efficiency, and now the smooth, shining surface of a perfect course awaited the untiring use of countless, fleet, silent motor cars.

But we recalled joyously that the hill road remained! Should we harness fat, pensioned old Fanny to the ancient vehicle dreaming in the buggy shed, or should we go tramping on eager, happy feet over the familiar, well remembered and cherished hill road? We looked up at the bland blue arc of the sky and off at the green tiers upon tiers of branch and bough and set out on foot.

We sang a little, softly, and let the small winds of summer ruffle our uncovered locks. As the way leaned higher so also rose our hearts. The spirit of meditation sat upon the quiet road—uninvaded it had been for many a day. Quails and chipmunks and little wild things slipped swiftly along its vine-tendrilled borders, gazed at us with bright, inquiring eyes and disappeared in their native fastnesses.

A tiny crystal-clear stream, fed by some devoted and unseen spring, tumbled from ledge to ledge of a brief, craggy pass and found a pebbled basin for its bright brimming pool. It held the leaf-green of shifting boughs and the fair reflections of the sunlight upper world.

Occasionally a plot of wild flowers flamed as we went. Though the petals of early blossom time was past, a thousand sweets filled the air. Up, up climbed the sedate, thoughtful hill road till it touched the azure of the sky. We felt that it took itself very seriously and regarded the light run-away feet of its travelers with mild disapproval.

One reflected that it might be justified in a bit of hauteur, for had it not the gratifying history of long and reliable service, having acquired a certain dignity of useful, well-lived years? Had it not for its very own a dower of beauty which only the prodigal hand of summer can bestow? Had it not the music of myriads of bright winged, happy hearted feather folk with which no orchestral achievement can compare? Indeed, a canny wizard it seemed. Had it not charmed us from the comfortable much-traversed path to its bewitching upward-climbing way? In very truth the carpeting mosses of its shadow-haunted sides were to us more wonderful than the richest tapestries of a king's palace.

But even hill roads must go down again. As we began the gentle descent we felt that the ancient highway assumed a sort of quiet, impersonal dignity, as though it would show the busy little village, so important with its many summer visitors, only its "company face." It was as though it reserved its thoughtful moods for the privacy of its own green-clad haunts.

We felt like privileged wayfarers.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924

EDITORIALS

THREE notable political conventions have given the American people opportunity to decide between three

What of the Non-Voters?

eminently respectable presidential tickets. That there is difference in character and in convictions between the candidates does not detract from the respect due to each. There is a marked divergence between the declarations of policies upon which they offer their candidacies to the people. That is desirable. It would seem that every American, whatever his political convictions and whatever may be his favorite type of human personality, could find in one of these three tickets a fit subject for his support. However, if these three do not suffice him, there are six others, less widely known, to which he may turn in his extremity.

And now comes a question as to how many of the citizens of America are going to exercise their political right of selection and of voting? If the experience of the last twenty-eight years is to furnish a guide for the future, we shall find at least half of the American people staying at home on election day. These figures, recently published in Collier's, the national weekly, on the extent of the stay-at-home vote, are significant:

In 1896, 80 per cent of the voters cast ballots.
In 1900, 73 per cent.
In 1904, 66 per cent.
In 1912, 62 per cent.
In 1920, less than 50 per cent.

The striking fact about this tabulation is that it shows a steadily decreasing proportion of the potential vote in the Nation to have been cast. It is probable that, if to these figures of presidential elections should have been added the figures of the vote cast in off years for United States senators, a still greater disproportion between the total number of possible voters and the number of votes cast would be shown. It is a well-known fact that the radical senators now in Congress were elected not merely by minority votes, but by even beggarly minorities, in some instances only 17 to 20 per cent of the total voting population of their states.

What is the reason of this growing indifference on the part of American voters to the privilege of suffrage? Precise statistics are not available for its explanation. Possibly it may be due to the fact that equal suffrage doubled the number of possible voters, while women do not go to the polls as generally as do men. There are those who might argue that the disparity is due to heavy immigration for the last ten years; and yet casual observation suggests that the foreign-born voter is more apt to make use of his privilege than is one sprung from many generations of native-born American citizens.

Disgust with party politics, and a feeling that there is no difference between the two leading parties, are sometimes cited in explanation; and yet we find that in 1912, when it might have been thought that the Roosevelt candidacy would arouse the intense enthusiasm of precisely the class of voters who are in revolt against the two older parties, the proportion of the total vote to the number of legal voters fell off 4 per cent from what it was in 1908. The largest percentage of votes, it will be noticed, was cast in 1896, a year in which a sharp difference between the parties, on an issue which was thought to involve the direct material interests of every citizen, produced a campaign of unexampled vigor. That year, if ever, campaign issues were discussed fully and exhaustively, both on the platform and in the press. And so we find that then 80 per cent of the voters cast their ballots, while in 1920, when Republicans were trying to prove Mr. Harding quite friendly to the League of Nations, and Democrats were trying to demonstrate that Mr. Cox was not too friendly to the League of Nations, the vote fell to 50 per cent of the total.

Perhaps it is only when the issues are thus sharply defined, and the leader of each party, as in 1896, has the courage to stand for his convictions, that the people will avail themselves to the fullest extent of their right to vote. There is discussion of compulsory methods for effecting this end, but we fail to see how any can be made at once constitutional and effective. Apparently it has become quite as much the task of the press and the leaders of public opinion to teach men to vote at all, as it has been in the past to teach them how to vote rightly.

THE Postmaster of San Francisco has been making estimates on the cost of the air mail recently established between that city and New York. It appears that on the first eastward flight 8000 pieces of mail were carried and \$2308.48 received. According to the Postmaster's estimates, this netted a profit of more than 40 per cent, or, to be exact, \$539.68. The primary purpose of the Post Office Department, of course, is not the earning of a profit, but to render service; nevertheless, as extensions of that service prove profitable, its methods can be ramified and diversified to an unlimited extent.

For example, to the east and west routes of the air mail may be extended connecting lines running north and south. Boston and Philadelphia on the Atlantic coast, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle on the Pacific coast, can be given facilities equal to those of San Francisco. The construction of airplanes will be encouraged, and the manufacturers, who now complain bitterly that there is no business to keep their plants running, will be helped to maintain their industry, so important in time of war. There will be a field for the useful employment of aviators, and a corps of trained air pilots will thus be made available for an emergency.

The establishment of this transcontinental service is due to the interest and persistence of Postmaster-Gen-

eral New, who in this as in many other ways has contributed enormously to the increased efficiency of America's postal service.

REALIZING that a vote adverse to the new Government would seriously strain Franco-British relations, as well as jeopardize public confidence in themselves, the French senators have been content to pass a Scottish verdict on Premier Edouard Herriot and his supposed concessions to the Prime Minister of Great Britain at their recent meeting at Chequers Court. Now, unless the British Parliament disowns Mr. MacDonald, which is not likely, the projected interallied conference under the new auspices can be held. In both countries the politicians know that public opinion demands peace, and an early and serious attempt at settling the questions that have been hanging fire for five years. Responsibility for thwarting this desire would be heavier than the disowned leaders, who themselves failed, would care to assume.

Whereas before the spring elections the French Senate was the more radical of the two houses of Parliament, it is now the more conservative. As always, and as intended, it represents public opinion of some years back. In the Chamber of Deputies, as long as they hold together, the Radicals and the Socialists have absolute control. There the Nationalists who grilled M. Herriot in the Senate would have had a very impatient audience. Being a Senator, M. Poincaré no longer has a right to speak there, and his partisans are in bad odor with the new majority. In the Senate, on the other hand, he has still a great number of friends, and there he can still continue to deliver his regular Sunday harangues of the last two years.

But the French senators also know very well that when it comes to defeating a Premier who has a majority in the Chamber they must proceed with caution. Being elected indirectly and for long terms, they do not represent public opinion for the moment, and in a contest before the country they know they would draw the shorter straw. Repeatedly the advanced groups in the Chamber have proposed either to abolish the Senate altogether or to shear it of its veto power on legislation; as the English have done with the House of Lords. Though in theory both houses have equal power, in practice ministers are examined before the Senate and given advice, but they are seldom overturned. Like the old Roman Senate, the French council of elders stands on its dignity, but it does not have the power of the American upper house.

"Go ahead and show what you can do, but be careful, very careful," the French Senate has now said in effect to Premier Herriot. "And remember that none of your promises are good unless ratified by us." Ramsay MacDonald also knows this situation, and even after M. Poincaré was defeated he said that no solution of the standing problems would be permanent unless it had the approval of the fallen leader and his friends. In foreign relations each country has certain interests at stake which remain the same whatever party is in power. While in Paris Mr. MacDonald talked with a number of party leaders, past and future premiers, and in their eagerness to achieve results he and M. Herriot must remember that they lack experience in statecraft and that, no matter what bargains they strike, someone will be disappointed. But they also will remember the great masses of voters who demand peace and whose confidence has been placed in them. If they will strike out boldly and achieve results, they can await criticism from political rivals with confidence.

LAST week's developments in the business and financial situation of the United States were particularly interesting because of the light they may throw, in prophetic fashion, on the state of industry this autumn. They included further robust strength in the stock markets; buoyancy in wheat, corn and cotton; moderate hardening of prices for some of the basic materials, and, finally, a flurry in the foreign exchanges which carried sterling up to a point where it is a bare two cents to the pound below the year's best price.

It may be argued, and probably is true, that there was a different motivating factor in each case. In the case of the stock market, the ease of money was the chief cause; in the grain markets, the Government's forecast of the smallest corn crop in many years and reports of drought in Canada, which has seriously affected the growth of wheat; for the hardening of prices in some of the basic materials, the main factor was the increased purchases by those whose products are a long while in the process of manufacture; finally, the reason ascribed for the strength of the foreign exchanges is the conciliatory attitude with which the international conference on reparations, scheduled for July 16, is being approached by France and England.

Each of these developments, although offset in measure by slow and generally unsatisfactory trade at the moment, has tended to bring about a very considerable change in sentiment about the future. The optimism in the country's financial districts, particularly, is just as impressive as was the pessimism three or four months ago. Possibly this has been emphasized during the last week by the selection of a conservative candidate by the Democratic convention and the assurance that the campaign this fall, so far as the two major parties are concerned, will be pitched on a high plane of conservatism. But the actual benefits to be eventually derived by the country from the constructive developments of the past fortnight are not unimportant. The advance of the grain crops, for instance, has stilled many complaints from the midwest and the northwest about present conditions, and has brought preliminary assurances, at least, that these sections will fare well on the crop year. Visible benefits

of the advance in the grains may be seen, thus early, in increases in mail order sales and in lower loan accounts for the "country banks" in these districts.

The record of the first six months of the year gives emphasis to the fact that the decline in industrial activities, from late March to the first of July, was especially severe and drastic. Unfinished and unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation—one of the country's dependable barometers—were practically cut in half during that short space of time. The record of many other typical companies in other lines of industry duplicates the experience of the Steel company. From such a sharp downswing of the operating pendulum, there is usually an upswing of recovery, even though it be a moderate one.

Such an upswing is now quite generally anticipated in the country's financial districts for several reasons: first, because of the fact that there has been no general inflation to be corrected; secondly, that the ease of money and its plentifulness may encourage "industrial adventures"; thirdly, the fact that there is no oversupply of materials and that shelves are rapidly approaching a state of depletion; fourthly, that the downswing of prices, if not actually stopped, has at least been slackened; fifthly, crop price improvement. These are merely the foundation stones for the building of normal and satisfactory conditions. They are sufficiently strong and solid, however, to form the basis for an industrial and business structure not easily rocked into uncertainty.

It is a frightful indictment which Dr. John W. Hodge of Niagara Falls, N. Y., a former member of the

health department, levies against vaccinators when he says that they create smallpox scares to stimulate business. Yet this is far from being the first time that a similar charge has been made—and made, too, in such a manner that, if unwarranted, the challenge implied in it would certainly, one would have thought, have been accepted. That it never has been constitutes a piece of extremely damaging evidence.

These periodic smallpox scares, in the opinion of Dr. Hodge, come to life about vacation time, and are used as a lever whereby to accomplish the compulsory vaccination of school children—a practice which he designates as of the nature of gross medical malpractice against public policy and public health. He further avers that the figures which were given out in Detroit, during the recent so-called epidemic there, of the number of cases of smallpox in the city can almost be discounted, because "if a person has a pimple, a blister, or a sore lip, the annoyance is put down as smallpox for statistical purposes, when the scare is on."

Without going so far, however, as does Dr. Hodge, in his virtual charging of the medical profession with deliberate dishonesty, it still certainly seems that some step should in all fairness be permitted by health departments, etc., under which the compulsory feature of vaccination should be entirely done away with. It may be granted that many physicians and thousands of the lay public believe wholeheartedly in this system of alleged prophylaxis. As such, they are entitled to their opinion and all that it involves. When, however, it comes to a matter of forcing unwilling victims to submit to a process which is known frequently to produce unpleasant results, certainly there are two sides to the question which should be considered.

No matter how positive certain individuals may feel concerning the value of medical or religious practices, it is becoming more and more clearly understood that they have no right to force others to accept their views. These are matters in which the individual right of conscience must be fully recognized. Moreover, when the question enters in of the possibility that a dishonest motive may be behind the whole business, one would have thought that, if for no other reason than to safeguard their own reputation, the medical profession would have welcomed the opportunity to avoid the imputation by eliminating completely all features of compulsion.

Editorial Notes

THE acquisition by the British Museum of some remarkable objects from the Chucunaque region—a clearing in the dense jungle not far from the shore of the Bay of Panama—has called attention to some facts concerning the Indians living in this section which have never been known. It appears that this tribe is living in a manner to recall a time antecedent to the Stone Age. Some 6000 in number, the average height of the adults is four feet six inches, and all their belongings, whether for domestic or other purposes, are of wood or of bone, save for some pottery of the rudest kind that can be made by hand from clay. One of the crudely carved figures received by the British Museum resembled a parson of the eighteenth century in a low, broad hat and a long coat—a fact which suggests that a missionary once found his way to the Chucunaques!

WITH the reopening, as a clubhouse for the Loyal Order of Moose, of a former popular restaurant and cabaret in New York, which was padlocked for violations of the Volstead Law about a year ago, it is being demonstrated once more that such places can carry on without the help of liquor. The two upper floors of the former cabaret have been transformed into an auditorium and equipped with billiard tables and reading rooms, work having been rushed to make the clubhouse available for the international convention of Moose which is to be held in New York City the week of July 27. It might be considered significant that James J. Davis, the United States Secretary of Labor and a temperance man, has been chosen, as the director-general of the organization, to make the dedication address.

France's Independence Day

How inextricably is today linked with yesterday and tomorrow! And how disproportionately great do small events grow in the alchemy of the years! A speech delivered on the battle field of Gettysburg comes to mean more than the battle itself. A selfish bargain between King John of England and his nobles, set down on paper at Runnymede in 1215 and later called the Great Charter simply because it was long, is transformed into Magna Charta and becomes the "palladium of English liberties," in Chatham's phrase, and in fact. By the significance attached to it in popular thought, the surrender of a jail to a Parisian mob becomes the most momentous event in the history of France.

It was 130 years ago today that a ragged mob—composed chiefly of outlaws, virago fishermen and deserters from the Gardes Françaises—termed by Mirabeau the "greatest ruffians in Paris," broke into the antiquated fortress called La Bastille. The fortress was equipped with cannon used only for firing salutes, and garrisoned chiefly by pensionnaires. After a brief struggle it was surrendered.

The terms of surrender were violated, the mob vented its cruelty upon the kindly and courteous governor, de Launay, freed four counterfeiters and three other prisoners, and retreated. The Bastille was a fortress of slight strategic importance, its capture was anything but a brilliant exploit, and the releasing of prisoners was merely the repetition of a deliverance at the prison La Force on the previous day. Many of the citizens of Paris regarded the entire action with shame and disfavor at the time.

Yet because of it Frenchmen today in all parts of the world observe July 14 as their Nation's great patriotic holiday. Not the Oath of the Tennis Court, not the Declaration of the Rights of Man, not the promulgation of a new Constitution, not the execution of the King; but this act of lawlessness has come to mark the dawn of the new day in France.

While, however, the realities represented by the words *liberté, égalité et fraternité* were not to be achieved by such means nor in one day, it is true that the fall of the Bastille signaled the beginning of popular control of the Government. It meant a larger concept of freedom, though the proper use of that freedom had yet to be learned. The aspirations kindled on that fourteenth day of July have not been fully realized in France or elsewhere, but they have profoundly influenced the development of democracy throughout the world—even as they were influenced by the American Revolution.

A year ago today I saw how provincial France observes Bastille Day. On July 13 our dear old professor stood up and, with all the dignity his baggy trousers and ludicrous, whisker-muffled mumble would permit, announced that no lectures would be given tomorrow at the Université de Besançon. He had been lecturing to our class of *étudiants étrangers*—Swedes, Belgians, Chinese, English and American—on that part of Caesar's "Gallic Wars" which describes Besançon, Caesar called it Vesontio and made his headquarters here during one campaign. His description is still amazingly accurate, except that now the river is spanned by bridges and the town has spread across them, while atop the gray rock mass, grim and dour, the fortress built by Vauban for Le Grand Monarque keeps vigil.

Scarcely any known method of celebration was neglected and all were indulged in with a volatile enthusiasm to be found only in the Latin countries. Cannon rattled the hills all day and one parade of mounted trumpeters followed another, with the wild crowd becoming hysterical every time the "Marseillaise" was started. It seemed natural. Is there anywhere music more stirring than that tune when it rings from the trumpets and throbs from the drums of marching men—unless perhaps it is the weird boom of tom-toms at a Navajo war dance? Of course, something may be said for the skirl of bagpipes—if one is a Scot.

But of all things military it would seem that these people should have had enough. That day made me wonder. It is to be remembered that they are "Gaulois" and Frenchmen, essentially the same Frenchmen who for centuries have sacrificed material prosperity in pursuit of the chimera of military glory. *La gloire*—the very name has a fascination on French lips. And I thought I understood better why Joan of Arc was French, and how there came to be a Louis XIV and a Napoleon Bonaparte.

Military and civil bands vied with each other all day. On the Doubs there was a gorgeous display of flower boats, and along the banks a carnival company composed chiefly of merry-go-rounds (of which the French seem never to tire) held forth. Athletic contests occupied a large share of attention and revealed a strange lack of familiarity with even such primary things as running and jumping. Yet there was an extraordinary zeal displayed and (to the American eye) an amusing self-consciousness and seriousness.

In the morning I was attracted by a crowd in front of the town's theater. Pushing a way in, I found the place overflowing with boys from eight to fifteen. On the stage were arrayed what must have been the greater part of the dignitaries of the district—civil, military, and feminine. And they were "arrayed": each after his own manner, and for once the glory of the civilian eclipsed the glory of the soldier.

A fine-looking elderly gentleman read names rapidly from a paper, and apparently in response, clean, scrubbed little boys with big heads and sailor suits marched up a gangway onto the stage. There each in turn received effusive kisses from the gentlemen, and afterward stacks of paper-bound books tied up with bright red ribbon. The books seemed to be prizes of some kind, and a few of the little fellows came down with burdens almost as large as themselves.

In the evening there were more concerts, and a big dance in one of the squares—the inevitable Place de la Revolution. It was a colorful, clamorous affair. Chinese lanterns hung in the trees deluged the foliage with enchantment, while thousands of tiny cups of colored glass, full of flaming wax and attached to the surrounding buildings, cast their flicker of colored light over the swirling throng below. And swirling it was! There is a vim and zest about all these celebrations that exceeds anything America does on the Fourth.

And of course this *quatorze juillet* is different from the Fourth of July. It is the anniversary, not of a declaration of independence from a foreign country, but of a revolt against a form of government and a social regime. It celebrates not an accomplished fact, such as American independence, but an experiment. That experiment France has twice willingly abandoned, and its continuance is today opposed by an active party. The Royalists in France do not rejoice on July 14, and—strangely enough—many of the peasants support the nobles' party. For that reason Bastille Day represents a living cause to the townsman, and he celebrates it with wholehearted fervor. D. M. R.